

ne Joint University
Library
Nashville Tenn

COACH & ATHLETE



Vol. VIII

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

No. 4

December 1945
20c



A Set Offense

Le Evans

Goal Shooting


Harry Fitzpatrick

Girls' Basketball

Lon S. Varnell

Southern Schools

Gainesville High School
Gainesville, Georgia

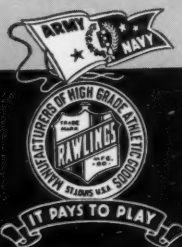


Supply not Equal to the Demand!

Despite increased production the supply of the VMS is far short of the demand. 1945 production will only partially fill the orders for this famous ball. To keep top quality and performance we refrain from further stepping up production through the use of materials and workmanship other than of VMS Quality so we ask you to bear with us until full demand can be met with the traditionally fine VMS. It is our sincere aim to keep it — THE GAME'S FAVORITE BALL!



A good portion of our facilities are still devoted to Army and Navy production, however, we are hopeful that with the larger flow of raw materials and with increased man-power we will be in a position to fill your orders more promptly and fully in the near future.



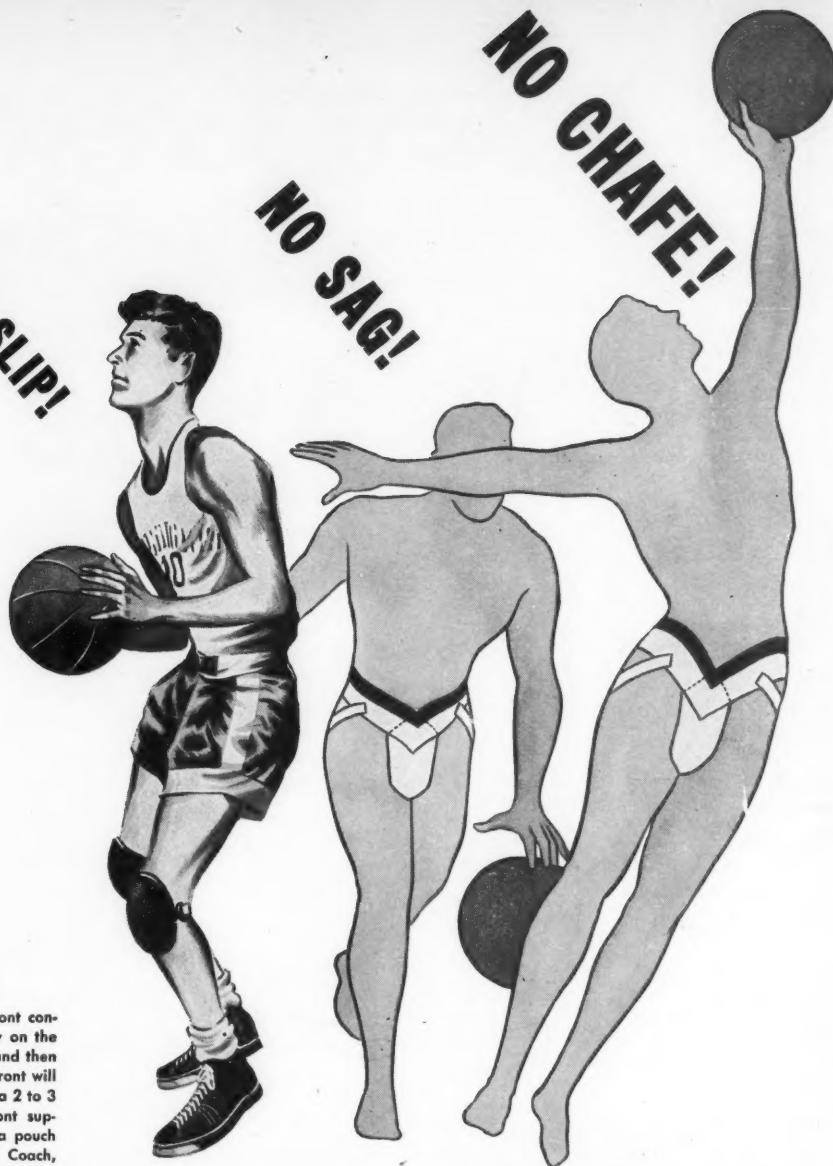
Rawlings

MANUFACTURING CO.
ST. LOUIS • MISSOURI

NO SLIP!

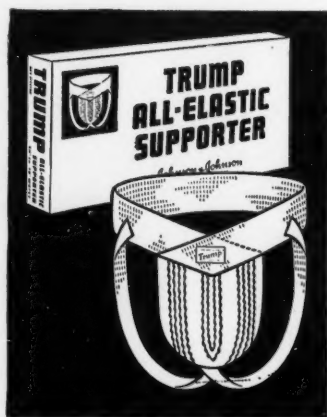
NO SAG!

NO CHAFE!



TRY IT IN ACTION!

Put on a new Trump with the V-Front construction.* Place the waistband low on the abdomen. Pencil-mark its position and then do a few bends and twists. The V-Front will move less than 1/4 inch compared to a 2 to 3 inch slippage with any straight-front supporter. Note, too, there is no extra pouch cloth working back to chafe. Yes, Coach, we've got real improvements here!



**NEW JOHNSON & JOHNSON V-FRONT CONSTRUCTION* INSURES
GREATER COMFORT AND PROTECTION**

• Every part of these new Johnson & Johnson athletic supporters has been redesigned to eliminate slipping, sagging and chafing. The V-Front, all-elastic waistband follows body contours — fits comfortably and *stays put*. The pouch, too, has

been "balanced" with the new waistband design to give good, firm support without binding. These improvements spell c-o-m-f-o-r-t for every boy on every team you coach!

(NOTE — The Armed Forces still come first, but we're doing our best.)

*Patent Pending

Johnson & Johnson
NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. CHICAGO, ILL.



Southern COACH & ATHLETE

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans



DWIGHT KEITH
EDITOR & PUBLISHER

ADVISORY BOARD

W. A. ALEXANDER
Georgia Tech
FORREST C. ALLEN
Kansas

J. P. BRECHTEL
Louisiana Coaches Assn.

WALLACE BUTTS
Georgia

MIKE S. CONNER
Commissioner, S. E. C.

H. G. CRISP
Alabama

J. W. DE YAMPERT
Secy. Alabama Coaches Assn.

BILL GEER
President Ga. Coaches Assn.

REX ENRIGHT
South Carolina

FRANK HOWARD
Clemson

A. T. S. HUBERT
V. M. I.

A. R. HUTCHENS
Secretary, S. F. O. A.

S. D. JACKSON
Secy. Tenn. Officials Assn.

T. L. JOHNSON
Ga. Football Officials Assn.

L. L. MCLUCAS
Secy. Florida Coaches Assn.

C. M. S. MCILWAINE
Secy. Mid-South Assn.

JACK MEAGHER
Iowa Pre-Flight

HARRY MEHRE
Mississippi

BERNIE MOORE
L. S. U.

FRANK J. MURRAY
Virginia

JESS NEELY
Rice Institute

JACK REAMES
Parker (S. C.) High School

ADOLPH RUPP
Kentucky

H. R. SANDERS
Vanderbilt

CLAUDE SIMONS, JR.
Tulane

L. JACK SMITH
Pres. Florida Coaches Assn.

CARL VOYLES
Auburn

WALLACE WADE
Duke

D. C. WALKER
Wake Forest College

Volume VIII

December, 1945

Number 4

In This Issue

FRONT COVER PHOTO: *Class in Girls' Physical Education, Gainesville High School, Gainesville, Georgia.*

Southern Schools — Gainesville High School, Gainesville, Georgia	6
by C. J. Cheves	
Southern Schools — Features in the Curriculum	7
by Howell C. Martin	
Physical Education at Gainesville High	8
by Drane Watson	
Girls' Physical Education	9
by Gloria Hooten	
Football at Gainesville High	10
by Drane Watson	
Goal Shooting	11
by Harry Fitzpatrick	
Girls' Basketball at McKenzie (Tenn.) High School	12
by Lon S. Varnell	
Editorials	14
The Use of a Set Offense	16
by Dave Evans	
Factors in Winning Basketball	18
by Otis Dinning	
Southern Coaches — Claude Simons	20
by Carol Hart	
Basketball in 1946	22
by H. V. Porter	
Basketball Signals	24
Manual for Basketball Timers and Scorers	26
All-Southern Prep	28
by Ash Wing	

SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE, a magazine devoted to sports, is published monthly except July and August, as the official publication of the Georgia Athletic Coaches Association, the Georgia Football Officials Association, the Florida Athletic Coaches Association, the South Carolina High School League, the Southern Collegiate Basketball Officials Association, Southern Football Officials Association, the Alabama High School Coaches Association, the Louisiana High School Coaches Association, and the Mid-South Association of Private Schools. Material appearing in this magazine may be reprinted provided that credit is given to SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE.

Please report any change of address direct to our circulation office rather than to the post office.

Subscription Rates: One Year, \$1.00; Single Copies, 20 cents.

Published by Southern Coach & Athlete, General office, 751 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Ga., business office address, Box 401, Decatur, Ga.

Entered as second class matter on November 8, 1938, at the post office at Decatur, Ga., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

COMING
SOON



SPALDING



SETS THE PACE
IN SPORTS



1945 WORLD SERIES MOVIES

WITH AN ALL-STAR CAST!

FREE! RESERVE YOUR FILM NOW!

• What a Series! Fielding gems...heartbreaking errors! Strikeouts...circuit smashes! Every high spot of all seven games was caught by the camera for this movie sports thriller! Produced by the American League...co-sponsored by Spalding.

Prints of this film (made with sound on 16 mm.) are on their way to G. I.'s here and abroad. Very soon they'll be ready for you. Yes, they're free...all you pay is for the shipping.

Clubs, organizations, schools and dealers are urged to make that reservation...NOW! Just be sure you mention, when writing, the date or dates when you can use this 1945 World Series Classic. Address: The American Baseball League, Chicago, Ill., or A. G. Spalding & Bros., 19 Beckman Street, New York 8, N. Y.

Co-Sponsored by
SPALDING

MEMBER OF THE ATHLETIC INSTITUTE



Brooklyn, N. Y.



Chicago, Mass.



Willimansett, Mass.



C. J. CHEVES
Superintendent, Gainesville Public Schools

GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA, is located in Hall County, the spot made famous by Sidney Lanier in his poem, "Song of the Chattahoochee," and recently made more famous as the spot where more frying-size chickens are marketed than in any other county in the United States, save possibly one or two. Gainesville is not only agricultural from a point of view of chickens, but also from the standpoint of cotton, corn and other farm products. Good business conditions have attracted three large cotton mills, one hosiery mill and one silk mill.

Southern S

GAINESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL GA

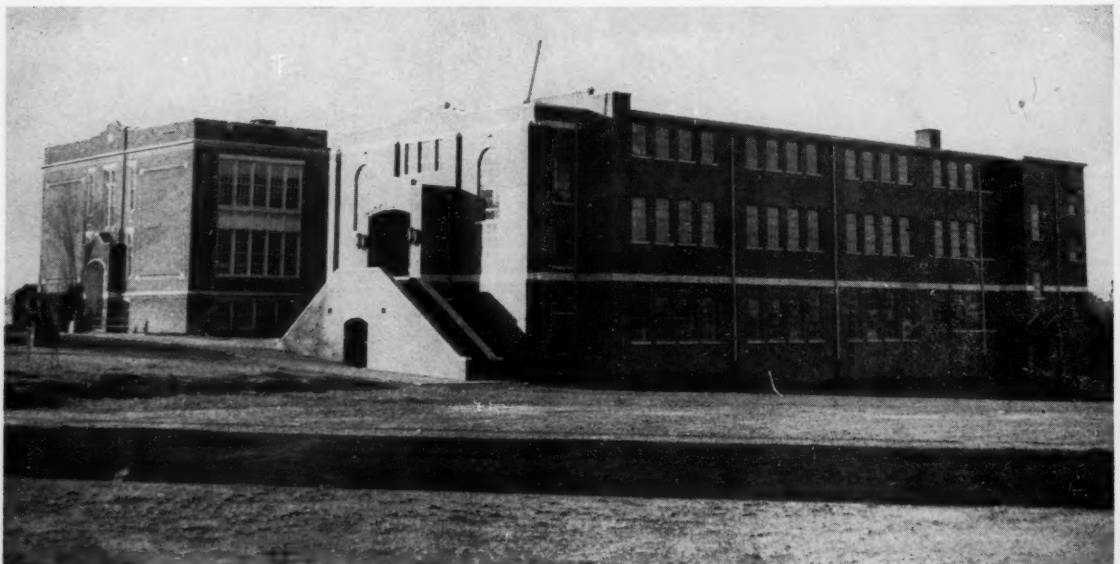
By C. J. CHEVES, SUPT.

Gainesville calls itself the "Queen City of the Mountains" and the "Gateway to the Blue Ridge." The city itself with its environs boasts a population of 18,000 and is the county seat of its county, which has a population of 35,000. Gainesville could be called a congressional district seat, since it is the location of a federal building where Uncle Sam carries on much of his legal business.

All of the above is said because thriving, progressive people usually have important and outstanding schools. Brenau College for Women, serving the entire nation, is located here. Riverside Military Academy, with boys from every state in the nation and from several foreign countries, has its home here. The County system of schools enrolls about 6,000 boys and girls, while the city system, about which this article is concerned, has an enrollment of 2,000 and a faculty of sixty-five.

(Continued on page 36)

Gainesville High School Gymnasium, with school building in background.



ruSchools

DO GAINESVILLE, GEORGIA

FEATURES IN THE CURRICULUM

By HOWELL MARTIN, PRINCIPAL



HOWELL C. MARTIN
Principal Gainesville High School

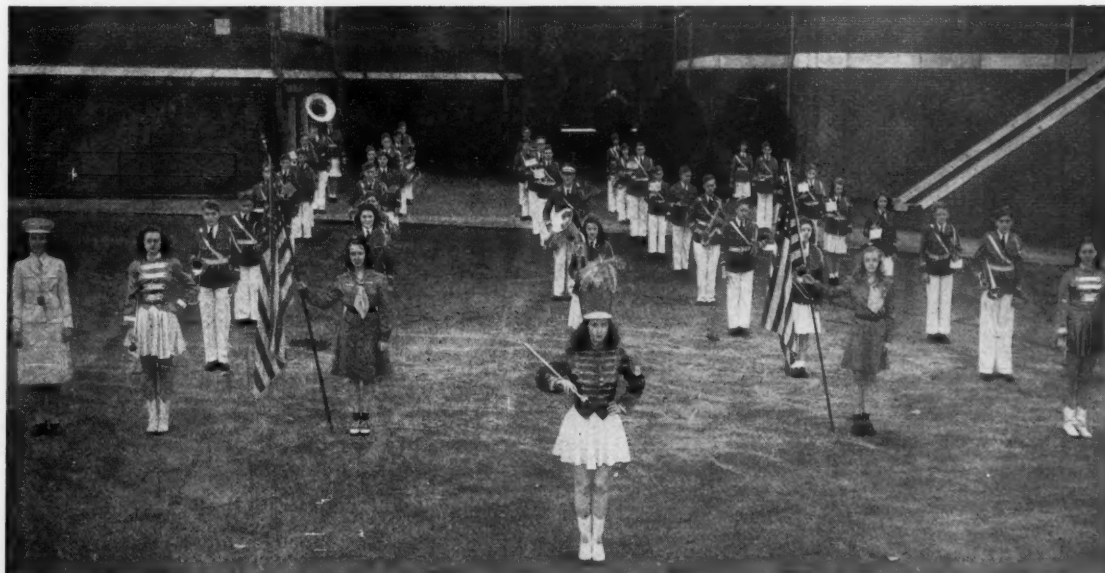
THE GAINESVILLE HIGH SCHOOL for a great number of years has maintained the traditional college preparatory subjects in a position of prime importance. The essentialist point of view has been held by the administration, and for the past decade the steady advance in scholarship has completely justified this philosophy. Because of Gainesville's location in North Georgia, she has assumed a position of educational leadership, and as a consequence, between 40 and 60 percent of each year's graduating class attend college.

For the student who will not go to college there is a wide selection of electives which are designed to allow the student to follow his greatest interest. The Home Economics Department is under efficient supervision, and proves its worth to the local

community year after year by planting its seeds in fertile ground for better homes. The Industrial Arts Department is well provided with the best of equipment, and only awaits the return of its instructor from war to begin its popular program again. The Commercial Department under superior leadership is providing for the needs of local youth in a splendid way. The Opportunity School is filling a special place very effectively in taking care of the needs of post-graduate commercial students.

(Continued on page 34)

Gainesville High School Band.



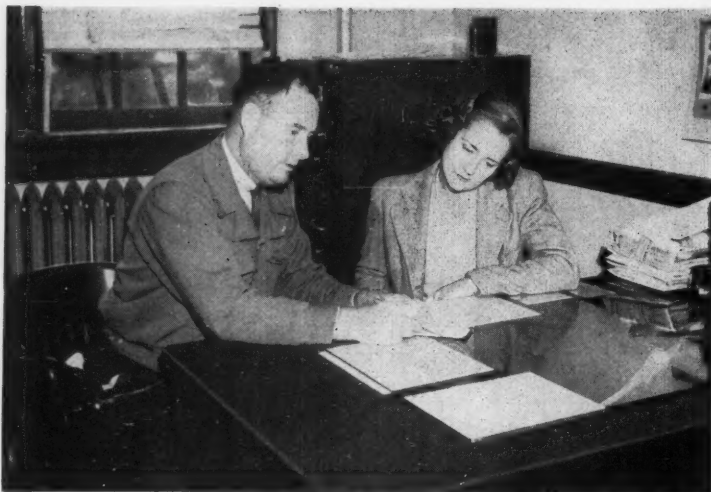
Physical Education at Gainesville High

By DRANE WATSON, Athletic Director

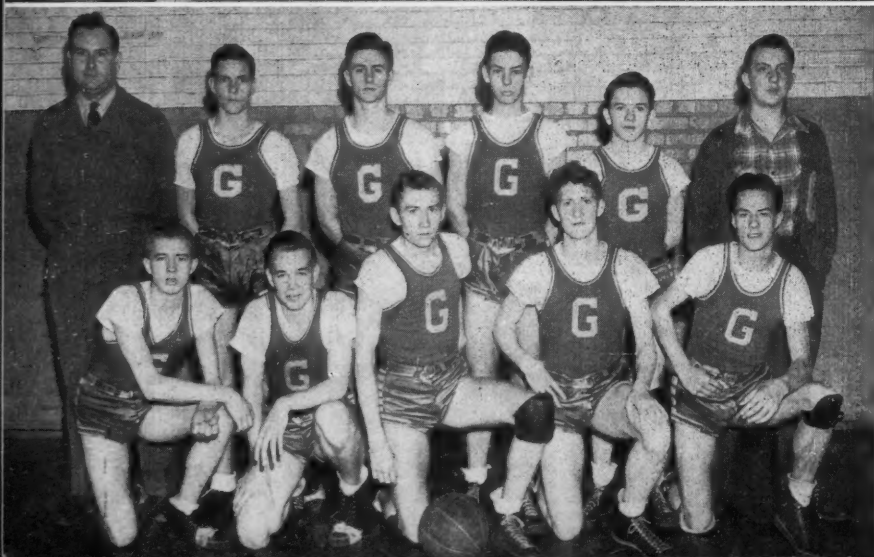
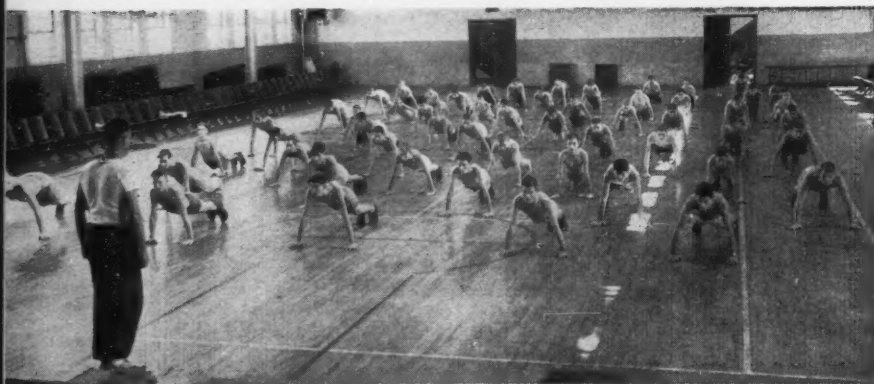
WE REQUIRE EVERY boy and girl attending our high school to register for physical education, provided there are no schedule conflicts. Of course, there are some students who are physically unable to participate in a normal program. These students are enrolled in the classes and assigned a part in the program such as record keeping, officiating, etc. Other activities and games that will keep them interested are also arranged, such as horse-shoe pitching, ping pong and other games which are recreational yet not too strenuous.

The usual calisthenics and other activities are given in our classes in an organized manner for conditioning and organization. This includes tumbling, cross-country running, chins, push-ups and many others.

Each class is divided into play



Drane Watson, Athletic Director, and Miss Gloria Hooten, Physical Education instructor and Girls' coach.



groups that will form suitable squads for the seasonal games that are being played. Group captains are selected and schedules are arranged in the sports that are most popular. These are tough football, basketball and softball. Standings are kept of the various leagues and we usually conclude the particular season with a tournament.

At present, we have sixteen touch football teams, and last winter we had twenty-four basketball teams playing in four leagues. At the end of the regular basketball season, we had a school tournament sponsored by the "G" Club which ran for a week. Prizes were awarded and an all-tournament team was selected.

Varsity team members are appointed to coach these teams and a spirit of keen competition is developed along with leadership.

Our gymnasium is open on Saturday mornings and the locker rooms and showers are also left open. Balls are available for

(Continued on page 27)

*Upper left: Boys' Gym Class.
Lower left: 1945 Basketball Team—
Won 10, lost 6.*

Girls' Physical Education

By GLORIA HOOTEN, Director

WILL YOU LOOK with me for a few minutes at the girls' phase of the Physical Education program at Gainesville High School?

Let's begin by turning back the pages of time to three years ago when Physical Education was first introduced to the Gainesville students. The girls entered their classes feeling a bit dubious and yet curious about this "new course" which had been included in their daily schedules.

Would you like to go through a typical school week with us? First, on Monday morning we'll go into Room 4A where the first class is being held. The girls are being given a brief preview of their class work for the year. This class work will consist of studying Health, Home Nursing, First Aid, and personal grooming. This is included because we feel that it is a vital part of the Physical Education program.

On Tuesday our setting changes to the gymnasium where we find the girls taking part in calisthenics. Regardless of the variations of a week's activities, calisthenics finds its place once on every weekly calendar. Here an effort is made to work with each girl individually in an attempt to correct certain postural defects. Calisthenics has also proved to be an aid in quick thinking and immediate response to commands which enters into other physical as well as mental activities. On many days after a strenuous period of calisthenics, the girls lie down on the floor and are given instruction in the art of relaxation.

Wednesday we go back to class

Gloria Hooten, director of girls' Physical Education at Gainesville High School, came to Gainesville two years ago.

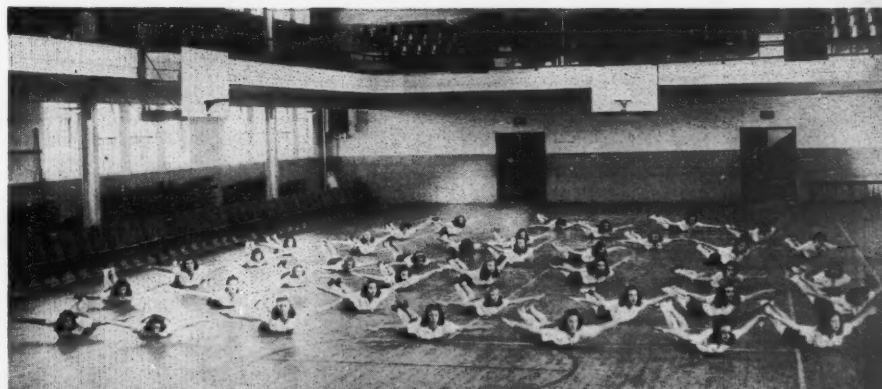
Miss Hooten was born and reared in McDonough, Georgia, where she attended school. She graduated from McDonough High School in 1939 and attended Brenau College in Gainesville, Georgia, where she received her Bachelor of Science degree in 1943. At Brenau she was a member of Delta Psi Kappa, national honorary Physical Education fraternity for women.

She is doing an excellent job in the physical education department at Gainesville High School.

where oftentimes you'll find us discussing current trends in health, medicine, and physical education. Prior to the opening of basketball, volleyball, and softball seasons the rules of the game are also taught at this time.

Thursday finds us in the gymnasium again where some group game is being played. Basketball and softball come first in popularity among all other team sports at Gainesville. Some girls learn for the first time to play with others, and a spirit of cooperation and also a sense of coordination are key-notes of this phase of our program. Good sportsmanship and fair play are emphasized at all times, and we are glad

(Continued on page 36)



Upper right: Girls' Gym Class.
Lower right: 1945 Girls' Basketball Team. 1st row, left to right: Childress, Pruitt, Hulsey, Cassity, Phillips Weissinger. 2nd row: Hughes (manager), Bagwell, Stevens, Peoples, Stewart, Pirkle, Staton, Hooten (coach).

Football at Gainesville High School

By DRANE WATSON



Coach A. Drane Watson is director of athletics and physical education at Gainesville High School. This season his football team won six games and lost one, the loss being to the powerful Decatur, Georgia, team in the last minute of play, 24 to 19.

Coach Watson played football and baseball at Mercer University, and for seven years before coming to Gainesville was coach of the teams at Wrens, Georgia, where he won ten championships in football, basketball and track.

In his first year at Gainesville, his football team won 7, lost 3 and tied 1; his basketball team won 10 and lost 6; and his track team captured district honors and placed third in the state meet.

Coach Watson has a football record of 56 wins, 23 losses and 6 ties in eight years of coaching.

He is also well known in Middle Georgia semi-pro baseball circles, where he managed teams, as a player, to numerous championships.

FOOTBALL at Gainesville High School is more than a game.

It is somewhat of a religion, dating back to two decades ago when Coach Joe Pittard (now on the staff at Georgia Tech) was turning out undefeated teams with perennial regularity. As a result of this heritage, nearly one out of three boys who attends our high school will come out for football, and most of them are retained on the squad throughout the season.

As in all schools, our candidates will fall into three main classes: (1) those who have to be driven, (2) those who have to be coaxed, and (3) those who seem to be the answer to any coach's prayer. But one characteristic that is absolutely necessary is courage, and in this, oftentimes, the boy must win a battle with himself. He must prove not only to his coaches but to himself that he has the fortitude to give and take and stay with the game. There are many boys who, from the first day out, never show any lack of courage, but for others it is a battle that they can only win for themselves, and when they make that conquest, football has made a contribution to their character that no

other activity can give.

Here at Gainesville, we believe that superior physical condition is half the battle, and we spend the early part of the season on conditioning before we put boys into scrimmage. For the linemen, we use a fifty-foot bank that they are required to charge up six to ten times each day as soon as they hit the field. We put the backs on this in our pre-season practice, but use wind-sprints during the playing season. To develop speed and stamina, we often put all players in a circle trotting, and yell alternately, "sprint!" and "relax!" We also have our linemen wrestle, because we believe that this develops the arms and eliminates any shyness the boy might have.

We also use the "bank" as punishment for petty offenses, such as failure to execute plays properly, any trouble that a team member may become involved in, and being late for practice (due to staying in, etc). It goes without saying that this makes for a well-disciplined squad.

We allow no cursing or questionable language on the field, and we

(Continued on page 30)

1945 FOOTBALL SQUAD

1st row, left to right: Henson, Pethel, Whiting, Waters, B., Willis, McKay, Byrd, Glover, Aaron, Spears, B. Cooper. 2nd row: Roberts, Kimbrough, Dobbs, R. Cooper, Newton, Norton, Low, W. Byrd, Harris, Hope, Coach Drane Watson. 3rd row: N. Waters, Provost, Bell, Nivens, Rew, Rogers, Strickland, Fennell, Bauke, Smith, Little, Lockhart. Back row: Thrasher (manager), Cheeves, Skinner, Barrett, Fuller, Patterson, Parks, Brice, Bush, Merck, Chambers, Whelchell, Cato, Phillip Jackson, Mgr.



GOAL SHOOTING

By **HARRY FITZPATRICK**
Basketball Coach, Danville High School
Danville, Kentucky

COACHES HAVE TRIED various methods with their squads to improve their shooting. Some have proved successful; others unsuccessful.

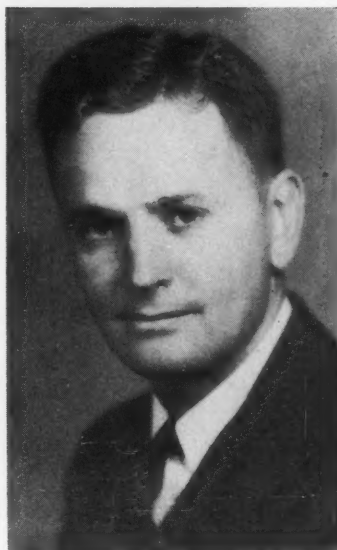
First, I would like to offer the following suggestions:

1. Don't take anyone's method as best. Experiment and find what causes more improvement for your squad.
2. Be sure the boys have the correct fundamentals for shooting. Then try to raise their shot percentage.
3. Give shooting drills so boys will take shots they get in game conditions.
4. Give the boys drills they enjoy so they will try harder to improve.
5. Do not let boys waste time. High school boys fool around if work is not planned for them.

I have tried several shooting drills, but the most improvement has come from what I call "Our Competitive Method." I have sold the squad on its value, and they look forward to it each week.

In a few sentences I will attempt to describe this simple plan which is probably used by many coaches today.

First, the boys must have, or be taught, the fundamentals of a good shot. We have ten or more spots on the floor where the boys get shots in a game. The squad is divided into pairs. One man becomes the shooter



Coach Fitzpatrick attended Danville High School, where he played football and basketball for four years, graduating in 1933. He received his A.B. degree from Centre College in 1937. He played four years of basketball and three years of football at Centre.

In the fall of 1937 he returned to Danville High as assistant coach. He became Head Basketball Coach in 1941, and his teams have won 46 games and lost 18. Last season his team won the district and regional, and went to the semi-finals in the State tournament at Louisville. He had one boy, Jim Hughes, on the All-State team, and two boys on the Kentucky All-Star team, which won a 45-40 victory over the Indiana All-Stars.

Coach Fitzpatrick is 32 years old and married—Spends his summer vacations farming—Likes to hunt and fish—Enjoys football and basketball "bull sessions"—Is a firm believer that boys must master fundamentals before they can be good players.

and the other acts as a potential defensive man. This makes the boy shoot under game conditions with

a guard in front of him. Every man shoots fifteen shots from each spot, and his "opponent" or guard reports the records to the student manager. The manager keeps the records and percent of shots made for all boys from each spot. A percentage is also taken on each boy's total. For example, a boy might hit 60 baskets out of 150 attempts from ten different spots. He would have a total shooting percentage of 40.

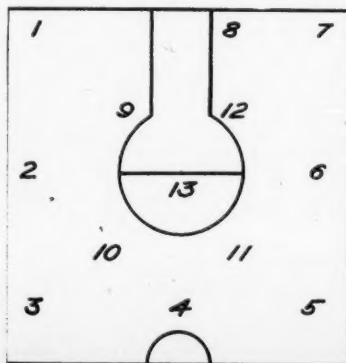
We have special charts for keeping these records. The drill is used once or twice each week and both players and coaches study these charts carefully to see the results. The filing cabinet is open to any boy who wants to see his record from week to week. With a few exceptions, the result is a gradual improvement until about mid-season. Some will continue to improve slightly and others will fluctuate from week to week.

I shall list some reasons why I use this "competitive drill":

1. It has proved more successful for me. (My best reason.)
2. Boys try harder to improve when competing against squad members and records are kept to show their efforts. It makes use of the psychological principle that one of the best incentives to improvement is a knowledge of results.
3. Keeps boys from wasting time.
4. The boys take shots as nearly as possible under game conditions; thus, they will hit better in games.

We have a squad of fifteen boys and complete this shooting drill in about 45 minutes. In larger schools where more baskets are available, it could be finished in less time. I like to plan my work and keep every boy busy. This saves time and teaches "hustle."

In conclusion let me repeat these two factors: first, place the boys on a competitive goal shooting basis, and second, make them take their shots under game conditions. This will, undoubtedly, improve their game goal shooting.



Girls' Basketball at McKenzie (Tenn.) High School

By LON S. VARNELL, Basketball Coach

THE MOST IMPORTANT factor in coaching basketball is simplicity. This applies to girls as well as boys. The game requires of both coaches and players unlimited patience and time to perfect even the simplest fundamentals.

The secret of good basketball coaching is the correct use of drill in the play-fundamentals at the proper time, and for an adequate length of time. Here at McKenzie I try to teach the girls the fundamentals of the game. Our play-fundamentals are designed so that we not only perfect the fundamentals of passing, pivoting, shooting, dribbling, etc., but also work on and learn play situations at the same time. We receive our girls out of grammar school and most of them never played any basketball when they come to me. I welcome every candidate alike and go to work on them immediately.

Fundamentals are absolutely essential if one expects to get the job done well. I have observed that the team that spends little time on fundamentals is likely to reach its peak early, while the team that continues to work throughout the season on fundamentals will, in most cases, continue to improve right up to the end of the season. This proved true in our case last year, as we began our practice October 1 and ended our season February 23. I believe next to the last game we played was as great an exhibition of girls basketball as I have ever seen. It was in the sectional tournament and we won 36 to 28 over a team that was supposed to beat us. I realize fundamentals can be and do become very tiresome for players to work on. They should be varied and players should never be kept on one drill too long.

I will attempt to give you an idea of just how we conduct our program from the first day out until the close of the season.

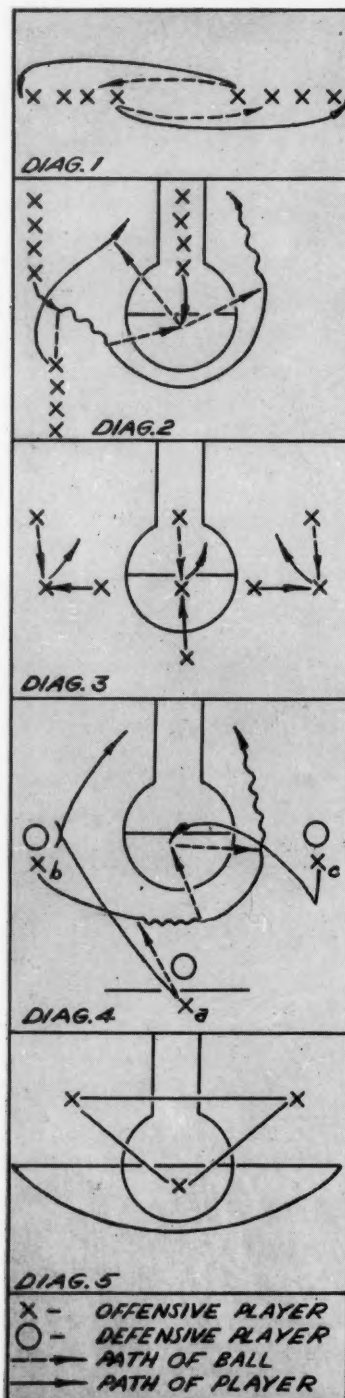
Start Practice Early

We start our basketball practice very early in the fall, beginning the first Monday in October. Ordinarily, there will be about twenty-five girls to report. We never issue equipment until December 1, as our girls furnish their own practice equipment,



Coach Varnell attended Adamsville High School, Freed-Hardeman College and Bethel College. He participated in football, basketball, baseball and tennis. After three years of professional basketball and baseball experience, he became coach at Saltillo High School and later moved to Bethel College as coach of basketball and baseball. This is his second year at McKenzie High School. Last season, his football team won 7, lost 3 and tied 1. His girls' basketball team won 25, lost 4, while his boys' team won 13, lost 7.

which consists of shoes, shorts and "T" shirts. The first practice session is devoted to calisthenics, discussion and caution on trying to get in condition too quickly, reminding them that a long season is before them and they will have plenty of time to get in good condition. Training rules are also discussed with the idea of showing the girls the real value of being in the very best condition. I call upon the squad for team loyalty, as this means more to the team than anything else. If we are loyal to our team, we will put our team above everything else. With team loyalty you will have high morale, and you will need both loyalty and



morale to get your team in the best possible condition and keep them that way. The schedule for the season is mentioned and the squad as a whole is told just what is expected of them.

Getting Into Condition

Good physical condition is the first fundamental of basketball. A poorly-conditioned team will lose the close games and these, of course, are the ones we like to win. With this in mind, our first six weeks is primarily a conditioning period. The first week will find our team spending an hour and fifteen minutes in practice. We will have a well-arranged set of calisthenics, pass drills, shooting drills, discussion on footwork, and then put it into use through a combination shooting and pass drill. The third week it is stepped up to an hour and forty-five minutes, and we begin working on our offense and defense. We use a zone defense and a screening offense, which will be discussed in the following paragraphs. This procedure is followed for the remainder of the six weeks. After six weeks, which takes us up to November 15, we drop practice for two weeks and then return December 1.

Drills

Diagram 1 shows a passing drill

that we use a great deal throughout the year. With this drill you can spot your good passers and your poor passers. Six players line up on one side of the gym floor, with six on the other side. The front girl in each line has a ball and will pass to the second girl in the opposite line, with the one doing the passing pulling to their right a little as they pass in order to permit the one behind to catch the ball. The girl passing and the one running always move toward each other on the run; thus, you have them meeting the ball, passing at top speed and close to another player. This requires concentration on the part of all and good passes. If the pass is too high or too low, a fumble will result in that or the next pass, as the girl must pass in the position she catches the ball.

Diagram 2 shows a passing and shooting drill which represents a play situation. We place four girls under the basket directly behind each other, four out in the corner of the court behind each other, and the other four we place just inside center on the side line directly behind each other. The player out on the floor at center passes to the one in the corner as she breaks out and bears slightly to the foul line. The

girl under the basket breaks out to the free throw line and the girl who came out of the corner takes the pass and then makes a dribble and gives a hook pass to the player on the foul line, who has set up the pivot. The girl who passed from center cuts to the center of the floor as she moves to the basket, going directly behind the girl who takes the dribble. The girl who took the dribble goes around the one on the free throw line and cuts for the basket. The one in the pivot can fake to one and pass to the other, she may fake both ways and turn and shoot, or she may fake one way and go the other.

Diagram 3 shows a drill that we use daily. This drill gives you offensive and defensive work for the individual under game conditions. We place our forwards out around the free throw circle, with the one on the left and the one on the right taking a step away from the circle and the one on the back part of the circle taking one step in; this gives us enough spread to work there. We take three guards and give each a ball. They will be facing the forward whom they are to guard with their backs to basket and about six feet from the forward. They pass

(Continued on page 38)



McKenzie High School Girls' Basketball Team, 1944-45. 1st row, left to right: Coach Lon S. Varnell, Gussie Miller, Betty Everett, Captain Marianne Felts, Carolyn Vawter, Bettye Steele, Betty Jane Thompson. 2nd row: Carolyn Clark, Mary Lou Cole, Frances Arnold, Janice Moseley, Jere Marshall, Mildred Allison, Farina Parks (Manager).

Southern COACH & ATHLETE

A Magazine for Coaches, Players, Officials and Fans

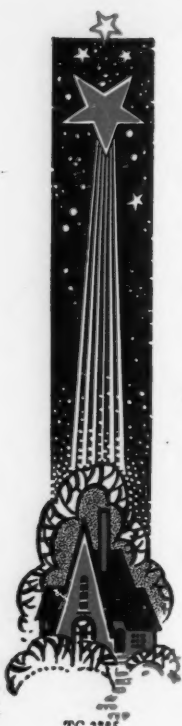
Vol. VIII

December, 1945

No. 4

Official Publication

Georgia Athletic Coaches Association
Georgia Football Officials Association
Southern Football Officials Association
Alabama High School Coaches Association
Florida Athletic Coaches Association
South Carolina High School League
Louisiana High School Coaches Association
Mid-South Association of Private Schools
DWIGHT KEITH, Editor and Publisher



The waning year gets
second wind for a fast
finish. The North
Wind blows a blast to
test latent power.
Plant life and the
ground-hog go below
frost line. Oak leaves
crackle in the wind.
D 1
E 9 The sun sinks early
A 4 and stars expand to
C 5 double summer size.
E Flickering flame has
new appeal.
M M Atom splitting and
B O firing squads drop
E D from the headlines as
R L the Bohemian glass-
blowing artist and the
Swiss toy-maker take
their place in the sun.
Peace wraps humanity
in its soothing folds.
Jagged war memories
are sanded clean by
new hopes and
broadened tolerant
viewpoints.

High purpose pervades the mind. Flaming candle and sparkling tinsel symbolize the eclipse of prejudice and hate. Friendliness is the vogue. Cheerfulness prevails. The catalyst, good will, transforms and purifies thought and action.

IN THE SCHOOL ATHLETIC DEPARTMENT, hanging football suits stir posthumously when the store-room door opens. Basketball roars in to proclaim itself king. Yesterday's champions make way for today's challengers. The Coach turns from memories of what old teams have done to vision of what the new team can do. The administrator hopes for constructive leadership by those with athletic prowess but keeps his fingers crossed. The English teacher raises the window another six inches for the period following gym class as the smell of ersatz rubber blends with that of sweat and dirty socks.

DECEMBER GAMES are vitalized by the holiday spirit. Early season victory is a good omen. The sting of defeat is assuaged by hope for later tournament success. An Official's adverse decision is tolerated in a spirit of good fellowship in this brief era of good will. Former stars, recently returned from the serious business of yesterday, look on as current sharp-shooters flash across the floor in lightning-fast strategic patterns which leave no time for thought of a possible serious business of tomorrow. Life is for today and it is good when the mind is flooded with warming waves of friendliness.



FOR the good things you have done in 1945, —for the fine things you are doing, and for the great things you plan to do in 1946, —a medal of merit. May the holiday flame and tinsel be a symbol of happiness and contentment which will hover around you and yours through this December and on to more Decembers.

That is the wish,

Wished for you this Holiday Season

By your National Federation Secretary,
H. V. PORTER

and your Southern Coach and Athlete Editor,
DWIGHT KEITH



What's the other thing we ought to do this Christmas?

FOR the last four years, the Christmas phrase "Peace on earth, good will to man" has had a pretty hollow, bitter ring.

This year, it won't.

And surely, one thing each of us will want to do this Christmas is to give thanks that peace has finally come to us—both peace and victory.

One other thing we ought to do:

In our giving, this year, let's choose—first—the kind of gift that helped to bring us peace and victory and will now help us to enjoy them.

★

Victory Bonds take care of the men who fought for us—provide money to heal them, to give them a fresh start in the country they saved.

Victory Bonds help to insure a

sound, prosperous country for us all to live and work in.

Victory Bonds mean protection in emergencies — and extra cash for things we want to do ten years from now.

★

Choose—first—the finest gift in all the world, this Christmas.

Give Victory Bonds!

Give the finest gift of all — VICTORY BONDS!

Southern
COACH & ATHLETE

★ This is an official U. S. Treasury advertisement—prepared under auspices of Treasury Department and War Advertising Council ★

The Use of a Set Offense

By DAVE EVANS, Head Coach, Holmes High School, Covington, Ky.

NO GAME in America has made more rapid strides toward universal popularity, than has basketball. During the past fifteen years the game has grown up. Kids who formerly cut their eye-teeth on a baseball bat and glove, now talk in terms of dribbling, pivoting, crisp shots, etc. In many communities, boys play the game the year around. Formal basketball practice begins as soon as school opens in the fall; this is supplemented by shooting a few fouls during the lunch hour, and an hour's practice in the evening, looping the ball through a barrel hoop attached to the barn or a telephone pole on the corner. As soon as the regular season ends, spring practice begins and continues until the end of the term. Just for fear the old shooting eye might become a little dim, the summer is spent tossing in a few down on the playground court.

All this sounds mighty fine to a basketball coach, who, each year finds himself possessed of a number of boys who can hit the loop from any angle on the floor. But pity the poor coach, who works in a community where a boy's sole ambition is to play on the football team and basketball is regarded as a good game to keep football players in condition between seasons! We have just about such an attitude among our boys here at Holmes High School in Covington.

Naturally, we are not content to write off basketball as a loss. Our teams hate to lose, so the first problem of the coaching staff is to figure out what it takes to win in the competition in which we are playing.



Coach Evans graduated from Ohio State University in 1926. He coached football and basketball at Miami-burg, Ohio (1926-1928), and at Wells-ville, Ohio (1928-1931). He received his M.A. degree from Ohio State in 1931 and served as assistant in the Department of Education at Ohio State from 1931 through 1933.

He came to Covington, Kentucky, in 1935. His record at Holmes High School last season was eight victories and one defeat in football and twenty-five victories and four defeats in basketball.

The answer to that was not too hard to find. An inspection of our opponents' records showed us that all we needed to do was to score be-

tween 40 and 45 points per game, and we were practically assured a winning season. Now the problem was how to get the points, using boys who had a decidedly limited basketball background. Here at Holmes the answer has been found in the use of a set-offense.

Now let's take a look at some of the reasons for arriving at that conclusion.

1. Most years we use a shifting zone defense. This means that we will have possession of the ball only about 40% of the game, so we cannot afford to throw the ball away, or indulge in "hope" shots which usually result in a loss of the ball.

2. The majority of our players have a football background. They have confidence in plays and feel that an organized attack is the best way to get results.

3. Our plays are based on our practice routines which permit the boys to use the same skills in the game, that they have perfected in practice.

4. Our plays are designed to get the boy near the basket. We make use of moving blocks and cut offs and are, at all times, driving to get in close. It is our theory that a boy can become accurate at short range more easily than he can at long range. Once again, our boys' football background serves us well. He is not afraid to break for the basket at break-neck speed and leave his feet to "lay in" a crisp shot.

5. We have tried to arrange our offense so that it gives each boy the most possible opportunities to use any special talent he may have, such as speed, height, a good left hand, etc.

6. Our offense is so designed that each boy has plenty of scoring opportunities. We expect each boy to get his share of the points and convince him he has equal opportunity to score. This has worked very nicely. In the past three years our highest scorer has averaged 11.3 and our lowest 7.8. This has made it practically impossible for a team to beat us by concentrating its defense on 2 or 3 men.

7. Constant driving for the basket draws many fouls and we try to cash in on them.

So, having taken stock of our principal assets, namely, a confidence in

(Continued on page 32)

In Stock for Immediate Delivery

BOYS' BASKETBALL UNIFORMS

Pants: Made in tackle twill, Skinner's satin, gabardine, twill-tex or suede.
Shirts: Made of rayon reinforced, all-wool, cotton or duren.

We have the above in several different colors and they can be lettered and striped for you.

BASKET BALL SHOES FOR MEN OR GIRLS

Either canvas top or leather top, in all sizes.

GIRLS' BASKET BALL UNIFORMS

Carried in stock in gold, white, royal blue, scarlet, orange, etc. in fast color satin.

All merchandise offered subject to previous sale.

HUNT'S ATHLETIC GOODS CO.

MAYFIELD, KENTUCKY

317 COLLEGE BASKETBALL COACHES TOLD US—

"CONVERSE-DUNKEL BASKETBALL RATINGS Help the Game!"



*What Converse-Dunkel Ratings
do for Basketball Coaches,
Players and Schools*

(As told by 317 of the country's top-flight basketball coaches)

- 1.. They give a panoramic picture of the national and state-wide basketball situation, otherwise unavailable.
- 2.. They enable a direct comparison of the approximate relative strength of any two teams.
- 3.. They create student-body interest in future opponents.
- 4.. They provide team incentive — players will work hard to make their rating go up.
- 5.. They are used in progress charts. Many coaches make a graph of the figures from week to week.
- 6.. They help in planning trips and in the selection of opponents of comparative caliber.



YOU know how it is. Dick Dunkel and Converse Rubber Company were both convinced that Dunkel college basketball ratings were making an invaluable contribution to the sport. But they wanted to be sure. So a letter went out at last season's end to leading college basketball coaches, asking their frank opinion of the Converse-Dunkel ratings.

318 of the nation's foremost basketball mentors replied — and 317 praised the ratings highly on at least one of the points listed on the left.

Converse-Dunkel Basketball Ratings will again be available this season to recognized college coaches and athletic directors of service teams. Rating sheets will be mailed, however, only to a carefully audited list of coaches and directors.

Watch for your copies of the Converse-Dunkel Basketball Ratings — another Converse contribution to better basketball.

CONVERSE RUBBER COMPANY
MALDEN 48, MASSACHUSETTS

CONVERSE

'Chuck' Taylor

ALL STAR BASKETBALL SHOES



Factors in Winning Basketball

By OTIS DINNING
Basketball Coach, Tilghman High School
Paducah, Kentucky



Coach Dinning attended Western State Teachers College of Kentucky, where he played basketball under Coach Ed Diddle, in 1923-1924 and 1925.

He coached at Washing Junior High School at Paducah, Kentucky, from 1926 to 1937. He has been at Tilghman High School since 1938. In this seven-year period, his teams have gone to the regional tournament six times and have reached the finals four times, winning it twice. His teams have won a total of 137 games, while losing 50.

IN MY OPINION, there is far more to winning basketball games than the coaching which goes on in the gym. I think at least 50% of the success of any team is having a group of boys with the desire to win, and the desire strong enough that they will make the sacrifices that must be made in order to have a winning team—for example: he must give up such pleasures as late dances, keeping late hours on any occasion and must eat and drink only the proper foods.

I believe this desire can be built into the boys to a great extent by the coach. At the beginning of each season, I write the parents of each candidate for the team a letter, telling them the number of hours practice the boy must put in each day in order to play, and the strain this has on his physical health unless he receives the proper amount of sleep and food. I also send them a menu of the foods the boys should have during the season.

I think the things just mentioned had more to do with the success of my team the past season than any other thing. The boys must love the game better than almost anything else.

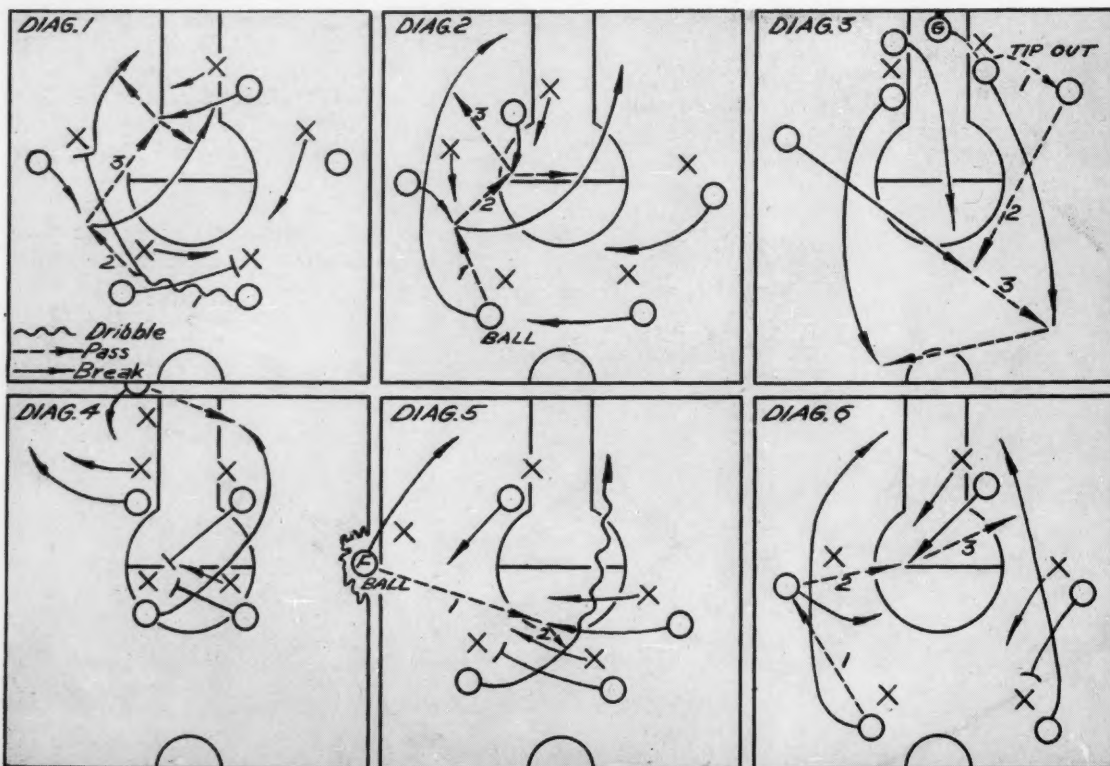
There is also a great premium on condition, the way the game is played today and the way we try to play it. We use both a set offense and fast break. I do not believe too much in set plays where you have to stop and call a number or give a signal.

Our set offense is built around the single pivot with a four man revolving inside screen, with the pivot man moving at all times in position for the ball.

We also use set plays on out of bounds balls under our basket and on the sides on our end of the offensive floor. We also use a set fast break from missed foul shots under the opponents' basket. These plays

(Continued on page 35)

DIAGRAM 1, revolving inside screens; DIAGRAM 2, guard around play; DIAGRAM 3, fast break from missed foul; DIAGRAM 4, out of bounds play; DIAGRAM 5, out of bounds on side; DIAGRAM 6, screen play for right guard.



Why Four Famous Coaches Recommend Quaker Oats For Their Teams



COACH ADOLPH RUPP, KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, SAYS: "A cage star must have stamina, coordination and quickness. That's why I say among cereals, the hot Quaker Oats breakfast is a cage star's best bet."



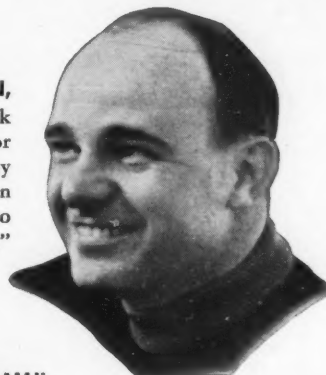
RAY MEYER, BASKETBALL COACH, DE PAUL UNIVERSITY, SAYS: "Quaker Oats is the cereal which I recommend for young athletes who want foods that will help them be stars."



COACH "NIBS" PRICE, UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, SAYS: "Modern coaches are scientific in their methods, and it is a scientific fact that whole-grain oatmeal leads all other cereals in important elements that all basketball players and athletes need. In Food-Energy. In Protein, necessary for stamina. In Vitamin B₁, necessary for energy and good nerves."



BASKETBALL COACH LAWRENCE W. HARRISON, UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, SAYS: "I certainly think the natural advantages of Quaker Oats are great for every boy who wants to excel in basketball or any sport. And I'd like to mention that Quaker Oats can help a lot of youngsters still in grade school begin to develop the stamina to help them in sports later on."



FREE BOOKLET!

"HOW TO PLAY WINNING BASKETBALL"

by Adolph Rupp

Here's a book that covers important phases of strategy, and will give your team valuable basic basketball knowledge. Just use the coupon and you will be sent absolutely free, a copy for yourself and enough for your team.

The Quaker Oats Company
Box 1083, Chicago, Illinois
Please send me copies of "How to Play Winning Basketball" by Adolph Rupp.

Name

School Squad Size

Street City State

QUAKER OATS

Southern Coaches

CLAUDE "MONK" SIMONS—TULANE

By CAROL HART



"Monk" at a practice session. He's fitted out with pads in his pants, so he can take part in blocking, punting and other drills himself, better to demonstrate "the way it's done" to his players.

FROM WATERBOY to player-star and then to coach. This one sentence summarizes the career of Claude "Monk" Simons, head coach of the Tulane Green Wave.

And this seems to be the pattern that Simons has followed in his short

31 years, every one of which has been packed full of sports and athletic competition. For "Monk," since his first walking days has been continuously connected with sports. Anywhere that there was a contest, one requiring competitive courage and skill—there was "Monk" Simons. He always started things at the bottom and then followed them through to the top. What greater distance is there to cover than from waterboy to head coach of one of the nation's top football teams? He did the same at boy's camps where he began as a camper himself and then returned as celebrated athletic star and head counselor.

The story begins back in 1919 when a blond youngster, held close in tow by his father, Claude "Big Monk" Simons, Sr., first set foot on Tulane's grass sodden stadium. No-

body noticed that undramatic introduction to Tulane, for "Monk" came along with his Pop who had just been named Tulane's athletic trainer.

And since that time the name of Simons and sports at Tulane have been one and the same. "Big Monk" remained as Tulane trainer and coach of nearly every major sport, at one time or another, for 24 years, until his sudden death in 1943.

But while "Big Monk" was putting out one athletic team after another, imbuing each and every one with the spirit to win which has become a part of Tulane, his son was progressing year by year from an awkward kid to a grown young man. A big step on the way was his high school days at Newman High in New Orleans where he became a star halfback, gaining all-city honors. But the whole time that he was in grammar and high school, he never became separated from the university he had come to love, for he was eternally at the side of his trainer father, worshipping the Greenie athletes, getting first hand the Tulane tradition. In a word, he grew up in the shadow of the mighty stadium that now seats 72,000 Tulane fans who eagerly watch the team he now coaches.

Upon his high school graduation, there was only the short, quick jump over to Tulane where "Monk" began his college career. And what might have been an easy path to follow was made purposely hard by "Big Monk," who wanted always that his son would grow up able to take care of himself. When the football boys took one or two laps, "Monk" always had extra ones added so that no one could complain of coddling.

After his freshman year, "Monk" immediately embarked on an athletic career which saw him become one of the greatest all-around athletes in Tulane history. In his soph-



Claude "Big Monk" Simons, right, and "Little Monk," next to him, at a summer camp, showing a group of youngsters the workings of a tent. The love of teaching children is a typical Simons trait.

omore year, his first year of inter-collegiate competition, "Monk" won varsity letters in all four major sports, thus becoming one of only three athletes in Wave history to wear the Olive and Blue monogram in four sports.

"Monk" captained the basketball team and led it in scoring; tossed the javelin nearly 200 feet and ran an anchor leg on the track's relay team. In baseball his hitting and fielding prowess won praise even from major league "ivory hunters" who waged a vain struggle to sign him to a pro baseball contract.

But it was in football that Monk won his greatest acclaim. He earned All-American honors in his senior year and wrote his name into the record books as one of the greatest punters in Southern football history. His first two grid years merely marked him as a comer, but it was his senior year in 1934 that he arrived, to endear himself to Tulane football followers.

He personally led the team to nine

victories in season play by scoring at least once in every outing. It was his last-minute gallops in three games that enabled the Wave to have one of its finest football years. A fitting climax to this glorious season came when Simons and his Tulane company were invited to meet Temple University on New Year's day, 1935, in the inaugural Sugar Bowl football classic.

And in traditional Simons fashion, he sparked the Wave to a 20-14 upset victory over the Northern "invaders," enabling his team to overcome a two touchdown deficit with an 85-yard sprint through the entire Temple team, a mark still in the Sugar Bowl record books.

When he graduated in 1935 at the still tender age of 21 Simons stepped right into the head coaching job at Transylvania College, where he also served in the capacity of Athletic Director. For three years, "Monk" led Transy's football teams until he was called back to his alma mater, where the job of freshman football

coach awaited him.

"Monk" served as head basketball coach and assistant football coach under Lowell "Red" Dawson until 1940 when he was elevated to the backfield coaching position. He was groomed in this spot until Dawson stepped down in 1942. At this time "Monk" was the logical choice to become master of Tulane's football destiny.

Simons took over at a time when the war spread its dark clouds over everything American. "Monk" came to know the football era when the draft gobbled up most of the promising prospects, when military transfers took star players at mid-season and when overnight train rides were the only way to make Saturday afternoon engagements and still keep within military regulations.

But now that peace once again has come, Simons and Tulane are looking forward to a greater era of sports and a continuation of the

(Continued on page 35)

Lower left: Whenever he can find time, "Monk" loves nothing better than to hit a few on the golf links. Like everything else he undertakes, he is a better than average golfer.

Lower right: "Monk" is shown with his two-year old son, Sandy, in an informal shot taken in the Tulane gym. He works hard at being a good father to his two youngsters.



You're 4 points
ahead with the

Sok-Dryer



\$1.25
Pair

10½ to 13

- Prevents wool sock shrinkage
- Retains original size-shape of socks
- Dries sock faster
- Hook for hanging

Made of unbreakable, smooth, one piece plastic. Weighs only 2½ ozs. Won't rust or warp. Simply pull socks over dryer and hang up.

MAIL ORDERS
Filled Promptly

Enclose 10c for Mailing

ZACHRY

85-87-89 PEACHTREE, NE
ATLANTA 3, GA.

BASKETBALL IN 1946

By H. V. PORTER

THIS YEAR'S basketball will not be appreciably different from that of last year as far as playing strategy is concerned. There are several rule changes which have significance when considering trends.

1. The rule which will probably be most widely discussed is the one which prevents a player from re-entering after he has been withdrawn during the last four minutes.

Comment: The primary purpose is to curb the confusion which was caused by abuse of last year's free substitution rule. The device was used by a team which was behind in the score. A substitution stops the clock and hence it was possible to conserve remaining time to be played. The new rule will reduce the chance of such abuse. There will be some who will believe that the cure is worse than the ailment but there are some good points in the new rule. If there are better ways to cure the old abuse, they will be brought out as the season progresses. One possibility is to stop the clock for each dead ball during the last four minutes of a game. Another possibility is to limit substitutions to those situations when the clock is already stopped, such as after a foul.

2. Under this year's code a timeout cannot be cancelled through making a substitution within 30 seconds after a player has requested a time-out.

Comment: This will probably be a welcome change and it will prevent certain abuses which grew up last year when a team that was ahead in the score consumed playing time through the device.

3. From the standpoint of future developments, the most important rule change is the one which authorizes the official to withhold his whistle for two of the jump infractions. Prior to this year, it was a technical foul for a jumper to leave his jumping position before the ball was tapped. This made it unnecessary to provide special provisions for this act because all acts of a similar nature were regarded as violations rather than technical fouls. This year, leaving the jumping position too soon is a violation but to

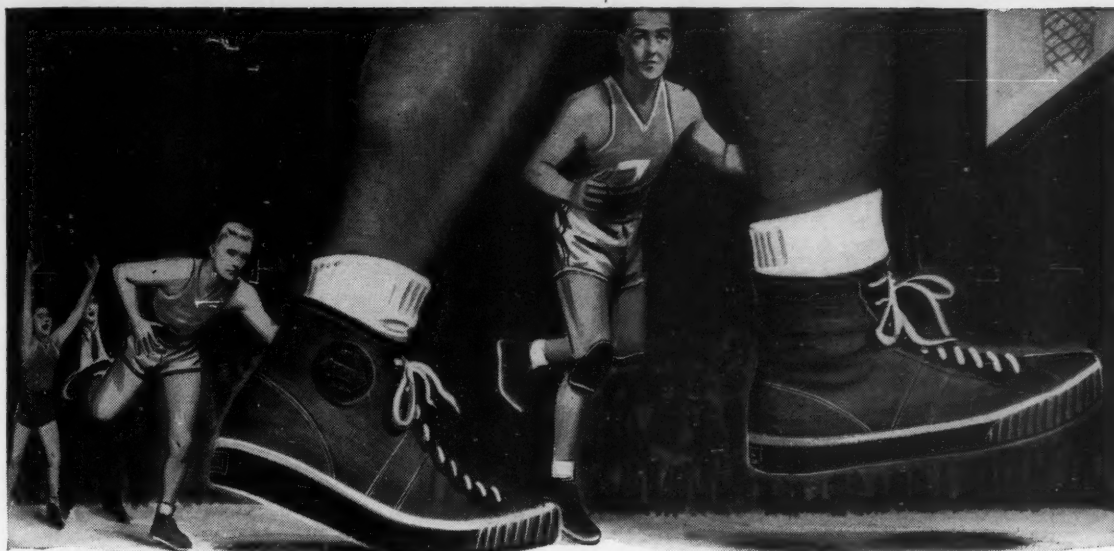
prevent abuse, the official is authorized to withhold the whistle until the jump has ended. If the tapped ball is first touched by a teammate of a jumper, the whistle will not be blown and the violation is ignored. But, if the tapped ball is not first touched by a teammate of the jumper, the violation will be penalized in the usual manner. The same thing applies to an infraction of the restraining circle limitation. If a player steps into the restraining circle too soon, the whistle will be withheld until the jump has ended. It will not be blown at all if the tapped ball is first touched by a teammate of the jumper, or if the offended jumper taps the jump ball into his basket.

4. The provisions concerning right of a player to touch his own basket are more equitable than those of last year. Such touching is now a violation only if it occurs while the ball is on the ring. It will not be necessary for an official to cancel a goal in those cases where the ball is clearly down in the basket when the net is touched.

5. Most students of the game will welcome the change in the back court return rule. Heretofore, there was a complicated note to indicate when the ball was in a team's back court. The old note has been removed and the situation is now covered by a simple statement to the effect that the ball is in a team's back court when it touches the back court floor, or touches any player who is touching the back court floor. The simplified form is made possible through a slight modification of provisions which were inserted in the rule at the time the center division line was authorized. At that time, there was fear that there would be much abuse of the rule in situations where a player might stand on the division line and reach forward to cause an opponent to commit a violation. These abuses have not arisen and the game has developed in such a way that it is not probable that they will arise.

6. Some of the most valuable modifications are in revised statements and in reorganization of Rule

(Continued on page 39)



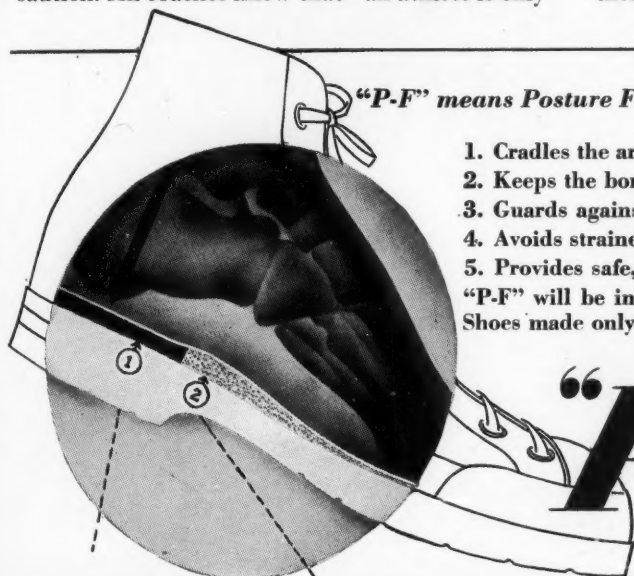
Basketball shoes with "P-F" will give your players more Staying Power

No matter how good your star players are, they can't play their best game when fatigue starts to set in.

That's why it's so important to take every precaution. All coaches know that "an athlete is only

as good as his feet." And protection should start there.

Basketball shoes with "P-F" will give your team the vital protection that keeps players "on their toes."



"P-F" means Posture Foundation. It does five important things:

1. Cradles the arch in a way that wards off strain.
2. Keeps the bones of the feet in their natural, normal position.
3. Guards against flat feet.
4. Avoids strained, tired leg muscles, increases "staying power."
5. Provides safe, comfortable, correct foot support.

"P-F" will be incorporated in Canvas Rubber-Soled Basketball Shoes made only by B. F. Goodrich or Hood Rubber Company.

"P-F"

means

Posture Foundation

a Patented Feature found only in Basketball Shoes made by

B. F. Goodrich

or

HOOD RUBBER COMPANY

1. Orthopedically correct rigid wedge maintains proper alignment of the bones of the foot.

2. Comfortable sponge rubber cushion under sensitive arch of the foot.



Postwar "P-F" shoes will begin to be available in January or early February of 1946



OFFICIAL BASKETBALL SIGNALS

Note: Numbers refer to illustrations on accompanying sheet or to those in the Basketball Rules Book or the Play Situations Book.

ILLUSTRATION 1: The time-in signal indicates that Timer should start clock. There are 3 situations during which clock may be started, i.e., when ball is tossed for a jump, when it is evident that certain free throws will not be successful and when ball crosses plane of a boundary line on a throw-in. For the jump, no hand signal is given. Instead, whistle is the signal for time-in. When clock is to be started after an unsuccessful free throw, Official will have one finger extended to the side to show number of free throws remaining. If free throw is unsuccessful, Official may give chopping signal with index finger still extended. In some situations, there will be a free throw violation, such as the free thrower stepping over the line too soon or missing ring on the throw. In such cases, time-in should not be signalled when ball misses basket. Instead, the violation signal should be given. Official may easily change to the proper signal from the original arm position to show the number of free throws which remain. If a violation occurs, the index finger will merely be used in a sweeping motion before pointing to the out of bounds spot (sideline). If there is no violation and the free throw is missed, the extended finger may be used in a chopping motion of the hand. When there is a successful free throw or any other non-infracture situation after which the ball is thrown in from out of bounds, the whole hand may be used in the chopping motion or, if the Official uses the index finger in silently counting the five seconds which are permissible for the throw-in, the index finger may again be used for giving the chopping motion. Some officials choose to delegate certain responsibilities to the Timer, if such assistant official is experienced and competent. The Timer may be instructed to start the clock when the ball crosses the plane of a boundary on a throw-in after any goal. The question as to which official shall give the signal might arise. In the case of the free throw, it is customary for the signal to be given by the Official who administers the throw. When the time-in signal is given during a throw-in, it is customary for the signal to be given by the official who is nearest the out of bounds spot.

ILLUSTRATION 2: The time-out signal is always given with the hand above the head. If no foul is involved, the palm of the hand is used. The fingers may be spread or close together. Some officials will choose to use the hand without spreading the fingers, since the spread fingers might indicate number 5. Since this particular signal is given when no foul is involved and since the player's number is designated by holding the fingers at face level, there should be no difficulty in this respect. When the Official recognizes the Scorer's signal while the clock is running, he should hold hand above the head to stop the clock and, if a substitute is to enter, the beckoning motion should be given with the hand in this position. If no substitute is to enter, the clock should still be stopped for an Official's time-out to consult the Scorer. If a substitute is to enter while the clock is already stopped, the beckoning motion may be given in any position or the Official may choose to use a nod of the head.

ILLUSTRATION 3: The signal for a foul is used for either a technical or personal foul. Some officials choose to also call the number of the offending player. If there is a double foul, the general foul signal is followed by pointing in the direction of both baskets while the hand is still above the head. The general foul signal is also the signal for Timer to stop the clock and Official should avoid holding hand above head in any situation which does not stop the clock.

ILLUSTRATION 4: A technical foul usually occurs while ball is dead but the clock is often running. The general foul signal stops the clock. The formation of a T with the index fingers then indicates that the foul is not to be charged. This is also the signal for the offended Captain to designate which player shall attempt the free throw.

ILLUSTRATION 5: Holding is an elastic term which applies to any case where the opponent is illegally impeded by use of arm, leg or unusual body position. When any of these occur, the Official should give the general foul signal followed by the clapping of a wrist with the opposite hand.

ILLUSTRATION 6: Pushing is an elastic term used to cover any form of aggressive contact with an opponent. It includes pushing with the hands, charging into, using the elbow, hip or knee as a striking weapon or causing contact by attempting to occupy more than a reasonable amount of floor space or by moving into the path of an opponent in such a way that he has no opportunity to avoid contact. When any of these occur, the general foul signal is followed by a pushing motion of the hand or hands in front of the chest. The Official may choose to use one hand or two in this pushing motion. This signal is used to indicate acts which are sometimes called "blocking." In practically all cases, blocking is finally reduced to other contact fouls and since the penalty and signal are the same, it makes no difference whether the Official terms the act "charging" or "pushing" or "blocking."

ILLUSTRATION 7: Acts such as slapping, striking, interfering with the opponent's arm by a hacking movement or holding the hand in contact with an opponent in order to keep him guarded are actions which come under the head of "illegal use of hands." When any of these occur, the Official should give the general foul motion and follow this by a hacking motion of one hand across the opposite wrist.

ILLUSTRATION 8: After Official signals the foul, he is expected to indicate the number of the offender to the Scorer. He may do this by holding up fingers to indicate each digit of the player's number. If the player's number is 7, he will hold up 7 fingers. If the player's number has two digits, such as 16, he will hold up one finger (right hand) to indicate the first digit and then 6 fingers to indicate the second digit. If the Official uses the right hand to signal the foul, he will usually use the same hand to indicate all digits which are not above 5. The left hand is used along with the right to indicate digits of 6 to 9. If one of the digits is zero, the Official may use a zero formed by the thumb and index finger of the right hand. After the offender's number has been signalled, the Official will indicate the number of free throws which are to be awarded. See Signal Number 9.

ILLUSTRATION 9: When the ball goes in the basket on either a free throw or a try for field goal, the Official will signal the number of points which are to be counted. He should do this with the hand at face level so there will be no chance of having the Scorer confuse a raised hand for the signal to stop the clock. The scoring of a field goal does not stop the clock. The finger signal is also used to show the number of free throws. For this, the finger should be held horizontal and extended to the side either with bent elbow as shown in the diagram or with arm fully extended. The bent elbow is probably better since this signal sometimes changes quickly into the signal for a violation and, if the bent elbow is used, there will be no chance of any conflict between the two. The number of fingers which are extended should always indicate the number of free throws which remain to be thrown. If two free throws are awarded a player, the Official will clearly signal with two extended fingers. After the first free throw, the Official should secure possession of the ball since the free throwing team should have the opportunity of waiving the second throw if it is not a personal foul. Before placing the ball at the disposal of the thrower, the one extended finger signal should be given clearly, preferably while the Official is standing in the lane. As the throw is made, the Official may choose to keep the arm extended to the side so that he will be in position to signal that the point counts or to signal the Timer to start the clock if the free throw is missed.

ILLUSTRATION 10: If the ball goes in the basket but the points are not to be counted, the Official should signal with a sifting motion of the hands at waist height. When points are to be cancelled, it is always because the ball went in the basket after it became dead because of some infraction, or because of the blowing of the Official's whistle or because time had expired before the ball was in flight. In most cases, points are cancelled because the ball became dead on account of a violation. The Official will usually give the violation signal first and point to the out of bounds spot. This will be followed by the sifting motion of the hands to make it clear that the points are not to be counted. In all cases where points are to be cancelled, the out of bounds spot is at a sideline (rather than at the end).

ILLUSTRATION 11: Whenever held ball is called or whenever a time-out is followed by a jump ball, the Official signals the jump by holding one or both fists in front of him with thumb extended upward. He may follow this motion by pointing to the spot where the jump is to be held. This same jump ball signal should be given when ball is in the air on a try for goal or in any other case where it is not in control of either team when the gun sounds to end first or third quarter. This will indicate how the new quarter is to start.

ILLUSTRATION 12: When ball is passed or carried out of bounds, or when there is a free throw violation or a jump ball violation; or a throw-in violation, or a ten-second violation, or a violation for causing ball to go from front court to back court, the Official signals it by a wide sweep of the hand with index

(Continued on page 42)

Fit Right!
Feel Right!

NEWLY DESIGNED

SPOT-BILT BASEBALL SHOES



● Every action of the game was studied by SPOT-BILT'S research staff in bringing out the new lasts for baseball shoes. From professional and amateur diamonds observations of foot action showed where to make changes. They showed where the action of the game hit hardest. New strength in repositioning the lasts was added to take the tough use, yet the players will enjoy superior comfort and snug fit.

WITCHELL-SHEILL COMPANY • CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Featuring...

Precise Fit . . . new lasts and patterns allow full free action—no binding anywhere—hugs the heel—no gap around the ankle—a perfect fit under the arch.

●
Pre-Stretched Uppers . . . all SPOT-BILT baseball shoes have pre-stretched uppers—just enough stretch in leather to give a comfortable, easy fit. Retains softness and pliability.

●
Spikes . . . scientific design and placement under ball of foot giving maximum traction, sure footing.

●
Lightweight and Durability . . . made of the toughest materials available yet constructed to eliminate all excess weight—meets the exacting requirements of professional players.

●
Versatility of Models . . . fit the needs of the best professional ball players, as well as high school and sand lot. The same exacting skill is placed in the construction of the SPOT-BILT low priced shoe as on the top grade professional models.

●
Innersoles . . . made of sponge rubber covered with a special duck material—cushion the sole—prevents blisters.



A M E R I C A ' S F I N E S T A T H L E T I C S H O E S

Manual for Basketball Timers and Scorers

Equipment

- 2 stop watches or electric timer.
- Pistol, large gong or loud siren.
- A convenient table to accomodate 2 Timers and 2 Scorers.

Procedure Before Game

Determine the starting time.
Review Official signals for time-in, time-out, foul and violation.

Agree on which Timer will operate game watch and gun and which will operate time-out watch and serve as checker of game watch.

Locate dressing rooms. Notify teams and Officials 3 min. before starting time, and Scorer 2 min. before starting time.

Procedure During Game

START WATCH when Official whistles as ball leaves his hands on toss to start the half.

After time has been out, start watch on signal. Official signals time-in by a chopping motion of hand or with whistle.

Watch for signal as follows:

- a) When play is resumed by a throw-in, signal is given when ball crosses plane of boundary.
- b) When ball is in play following a missed free throw, signal will be given when it is apparent that the throw will fail. This occurs after a single free throw

for personal foul and after the last throw of a multiple throw if for personal foul.

- c) If play is resumed by a jump, whistle is signal to start watch and it is sounded as ball leaves Official's hands for the toss. Play is resumed by a jump at center after a double foul or a false double foul.

STOP WATCH only on order from Official, except at end of period. Official will order time-out as follows:

- a) When a foul is called. Official extends hand (with fingers closed) at arm's length above his head.
- b) When substitution is to be made, Official beckons substitute to come on floor. Scorer's signal is not signal to stop watch except for mid-period intermission.
- c) When there is to be a charged time-out or an Official's time-out for a technical foul or other stoppage, Official will give a time-out signal as in (a), or by holding open hand above his head.

Notify Scorers at end of: 4 min. of 2nd and 4th quarters of H. S. game; or 16 min. of 2nd half of College game. Stop watch if Scorer signals mid-period intermission.

Procedure at End of Period

When a period is nearly over, place watch so both Timers may see both it and ball. Stop watch at instant signal is sounded so it may be checked.

If you are unable to make Official hear signal, go on court immediately to notify him. You must decide

(Continued on page 42)



This message is published by the Hillerich & Bradsby Company in furtherance of the plans of The American Commission for Living War Memorials to build "living" memorials following America's Victory in World War II. Inquiries regarding the work of this commission should be addressed to Mr. George M. Trautman, 30 East Broad St., Columbus, Ohio.



LOUISVILLE SLUGGER BATS

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 8)

those boys who wish to shoot or to play in informal games. These sessions are supervised by older boys whose greatest responsibility is to return the balls and see that the dressing room is left orderly. Each boy is reminded of the fact that the continued use of these facilities depends on his conduct and treatment of the building and equipment. So far we have found that the plan works very well, and after a year's experience we are planning to continue it.

We constantly encourage our students to take pride in the facilities that we have for our physical education program, such as buildings, shower rooms, the gymnasium and other equipment. The result of this has been that our students make an active contribution towards keeping our place decent. The usual annoying experiences of marked walls, rubbish on floors and abuse of equipment is kept at a minimum.

Interscholastic Sports at Gainesville

Every boy is urged to try for our teams at Gainesville High School. Our squads are never cut, and in football we take on our trips every boy who has been a regular attendant at practice and has kept training regulations. This has been quite a problem at times this season, as our squad has numbered around fifty boys.

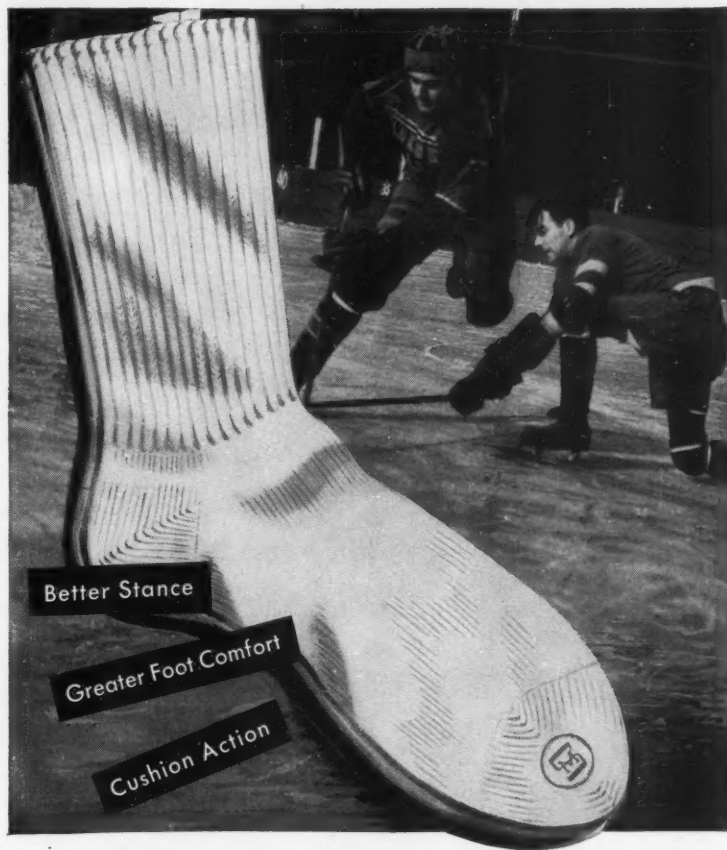
In addition to the usual rules of eligibility, we demand that the candidates for our teams practice courtesy to their teachers and conduct themselves as gentlemen on our trips and on the field. We place the responsibility on the boy and find that it not only develops the boy's character, but sets a good example in the classroom and on the campus. We have also found that football players can make good marks. Our present squad has a good "B" average.

Our plans for the immediate future are to develop a year-around program which will use school personnel and physical facilities that will be organized and available to all of our students. We are certain that the school has a wonderful opportunity to reduce juvenile delinquency and contribute towards a happy and healthful America, and we plan to prove it here in Gainesville.



"Coaches . . . lift your team's rating with comfortable Adler SPORTMASTER,"

says St. Nick

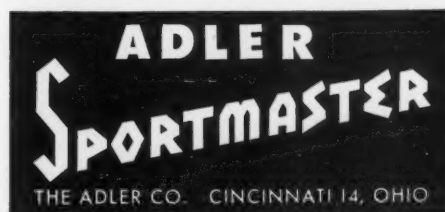


. . . They're all wool and a good team's pride

Yes, Adler Sportmaster is the sock for your team—for faster footwork, for better scores . . . for this is the sock great athletes wear. They like its exclusive Cushion Action that gives them a lift . . . cradling their feet in long wool fibres. The greater foot comfort means better stance, and that means higher scores. Put your team on the beam . . . with Adler Sportmaster.

*Reinforced heel and toe

The ultimate in white wool* footwear



ALL-SOUTHERN PREP

By **ASH WING**

Sports Editor, Orlando (Fla.) Morning Sentinel
Chairman, All Southern High School Advisory Board

ALL SOUTHERN has been around a long time. Twenty-six years ago this fall, John "Red" Davis, then a budding young reporter in Jacksonville, conceived the idea and has religiously turned it out with the help of dozens of scouts throughout the South ever since.

Last summer Red decided to step down from the chairmanship and turned the system over to Yours Truly and the Orlando Morning Sentinel. It had become too big for one man to handle and Red wanted an organization behind it.

The basic principles of All Southern will not be changed under the new regime, but I do hope to bring about a more stable organization that will better serve the several thousand southern high school boys who hope that their football talents will further their education.

The background of All Southern is rich with stories of young kids who might not have been able to go



ASH WING

to a higher educational institute if their stellar gridiron work had not been recognized by All Southern. During the past twenty-five years, more than 2,500 boys who have been selected on All Southern have received college and university scholarships.

To name a few, there was young Ace Parker, who came out of Roanoke High School in the early 30's to go to Duke and from there to everlasting professional gridiron fame. Buddy Hackney also went to Duke and then became All-America. Joe Riley of Dothan, Alabama, became All-America. Bob Suffridge of Knoxville, Tennessee, made All-America at Tennessee a few years ago. Then there was Shorty McWilliams, great Southeastern Conference champion; George Walmsley of Goose Creek, Texas, who played for Navy; Clint Castleberry, great Georgia Tech star; Bobby Cifers, another Tennessee luminary; and Harry Gilmer, Alabama's great passer. Jack Torrance went to L. S. U. and later became U. S. Olympic shot put champion. This year's great Navy team has two All Southerns from Florida—Bruce Smith and Pistol Pete Williams. Those are only a few of the many players who were All Southerns in their scholastic careers.

The changes in the All Southern system this year are based on its scouting system. Red had many scouts on his list who had been with him for fifteen, twenty or twenty-five years. These men will continue to serve. But because I believe the sports writers of the South better fitted to serve as the nucleus of any "All" system, I have selected a leading writer, preferably one that covers the scholastic front, in each of the twelve states to serve as the nucleus of any "All" system, I have selected a leading writer, preferably one that covers the scholastic front, in each of the twelve states to serve as chairmen.

These men are now selecting ten other writers or coaches to serve with them in picking All Southern for their respective states. In other words, All Southern will be picked state-by-state hereafter, and each chairman and his committee will be responsible for the selections. There will be no interference from the chairman's office. I believe each area will be better represented by this system.

To select six boys from a couple thousand playing high school football in any state is a difficult job. Selections are bound to boil down to a tie in many cases. In this respect, each state will be allowed to select five for honorable mention. In solving this problem, I believed that to add to the list of All Southern "firsts" would dim the system's prestige and lessen the importance college coaches and scouts attach to it. Giving five boys honorable mention will not only assist that many more boys, but they will be recognized by coaches as top-flight material.

Selections must in every case be limited to seniors only. In the past, there have been slip-ups where a sophomore or junior was picked that didn't make it the following year. Needless to say, this situation caused embarrassment to the boy.

So far, the state chairmen in all but three southern states have been selected. In every case I contacted several writers throughout the area and all have written enthusiastic letters recommending the new scout-

(Continued on page 41)

"Whatever The Sport We Furnish
The Equipment"

Distributors for:

RAWLINGS

**REACH WRIGHT
& DITSON**

SPALDING

VOIT

SPOTBILT



**HARRY
FINKELSTEIN
COMPANY**

631-39 W. Bay, Cor. Jefferson

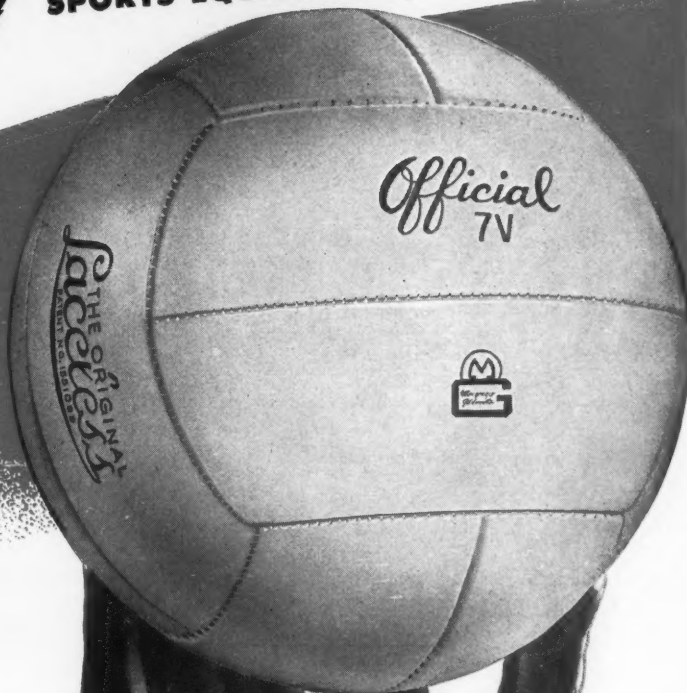
Jacksonville, Fla.



TRADE MARK REG.

MacGregor GoldSmith

SPORTS EQUIPMENT



VOLLEYBALL IS GROWING IN POPULARITY

Volleyball is reaching new heights of popularity especially in the industrial recreation field. It appeals to all ages... is ideal for impromptu games for short recreation periods. At present MacGregor GoldSmith Sports Equipment is going to the Armed Forces. We hope the time is not far off when it again will be available to you.

BUY
VICTORY
BONDS

MacGregor GoldSmith Inc.

CINCINNATI 14, OHIO, U.S.A.



AWARDED
SPORT PRODUCTS, INC.
MANUFACTURERS



FOOTBALL AT GAINESVILLE HIGH

(Continued from page 10)
believe this could and should be eliminated from all practice fields.

Although we do not have what is generally called a "B" squad, we do have our squad separated so that the younger and less mature boys are never allowed to scrimmage against the older and more experienced boys. We devote at least one day each week to a long scrimmage between our third and fourth teams and this keeps up their interest throughout the season.

Coaching a large squad with assistance only at infrequent intervals, the biggest problem I have found is keeping everybody busy and at the same time seeing that they have sufficient supervision. This is partially handled by having the first and second teams alternate in running their plays in dummy scrimmage. We constantly remind our boys that when a play is executed properly only the whole pattern is seen, but that if one boy fails, attention is immediately drawn to the offender. This keeps every boy hustling and on his toes.

I will touch, briefly, on our offense which has scored 335 points in nine games. I had heard so much and had seen so much of the "T," though in all my coaching I had always used the single wing, that I felt I must be missing something not to take the fatal plunge as so many other college and high school coaches had done. So last summer I decided to use both the "T" and single wing by lining up in the "T" and shifting to the single wing with unbalanced line. But imagine my dismay when, after a week of practice, I picked up a magazine and read an article warning coaches not to mix the two.

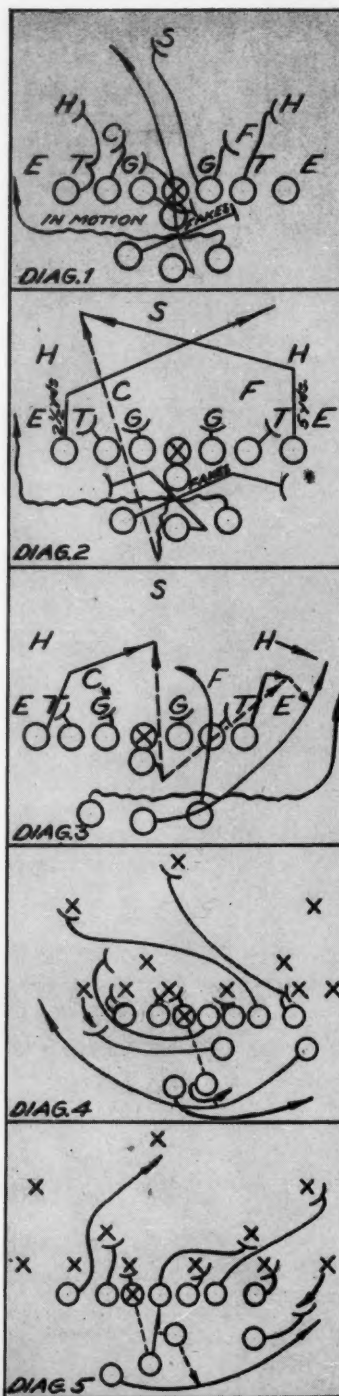
However, my plans were made, so I decided to see it through. I have been pleased with the results, and it at least puts a double burden on our opponents in that two defenses have to be planned when we are to be played. Both formations have scored on the toughest opponents in our league, and we have found that often when one has been stopped that the other has paid off.

We line up in the "T" with a split line, fullback five yards back and our halfbacks four and one-half yards back. Our shift is slightly different from many shifts in that our quarterback shifts back to either the tailback or spin-back spot, our left half either shifts to the tailback or spin-back, the full back becomes the blocking back and the right half becomes the wing back and we pull the left tackle over to the strong side. We put a man in motion often from both formations, and have on occasion put two men in motion. We stay within the rules on this by stopping one man on three counts and then starting the other. I believe this has unusual possibilities.

In conclusion, I should like to note that the danger of the above is that boys may be overburdened. It is also interesting to see how some plays go well one week or one year and get nowhere the next. And, for one who has seen his team score three touchdowns against top-notch opposition twice in one season and then lose both games in the last ninety seconds of each, this alleged coach has really learned that nothing is certain, and that a football team is like a toy balloon in that when you patch it in one place it only assures you that it will burst in another sooner or later.

In the accompanying diagrams is shown a few of the plays that have

been most successful for us this season. The first three are our pet "T" plays, while No. 4 and No. 5 are plays from the single wing that have been consistent long gainers.



THE BEST DRESSED MEN WEAR

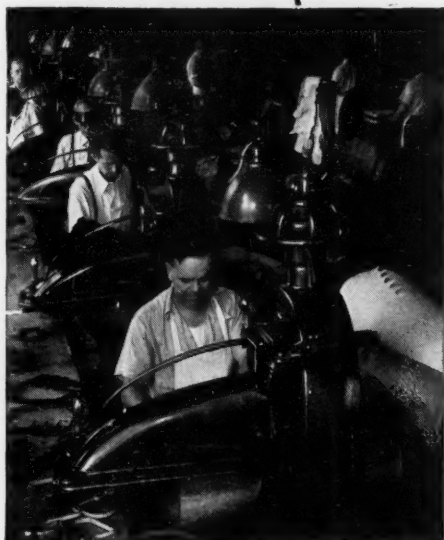
SCHWOBILT
CLOTHES REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

"SCHWOBILT SUITS THE SOUTH"

A Great Name in Clothing

Wilson expands production facilities

READY to meet new upsurge in
demand for Wilson ideas—the
"last word" in modern equipment.



To meet the constantly pyramiding demand for Wilson's modern equipment for modern play we have, in past months, greatly expanded our manufacturing facilities. Wilson is *ready to go*—primed with new ideas—to meet the greatest built-up demand for sports equipment in history.

It is our purpose to see that the ever-increasing thousands who prefer and demand Wilson "last word" designs and Wilson craftsmanship in their sports equipment shall be supplied. As fast as the "men-and-materials" situation improves, our production will increase. It won't be long until every player who orders Wilson equipment, *to satisfy his preference*, will get it. Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Chicago, New York and other leading cities.

TO GET THE "LAST WORD" IN MODERN
EQUIPMENT FOR MODERN SPORTS

insist upon

Wilson



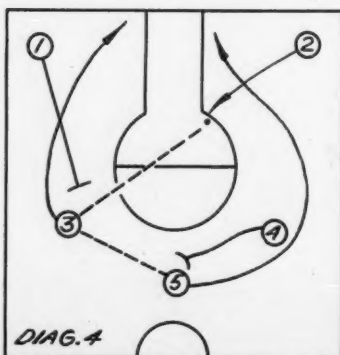
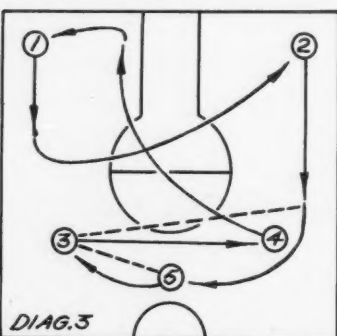
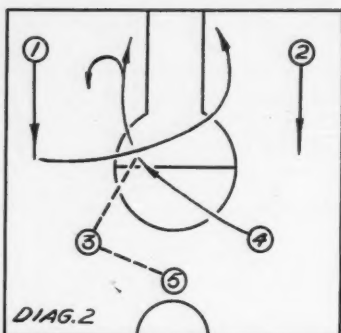
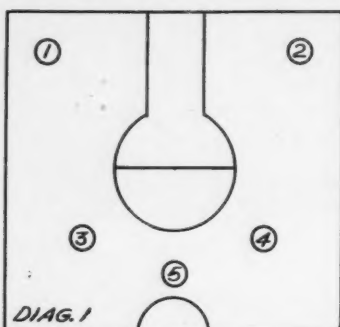
IT'S WILSON TODAY IN SPORTS EQUIPMENT

RADIO BROADCAST, coast-to-coast and overseas, 1945 World's Professional Football Championship game, will be sponsored exclusively by Wilson Sporting Goods Co. See newspapers for date, time and station.

THE USE OF A SET OFFENSE

(Continued from page 16)

set plays and the courage to break for the basket and bore in, we have evolved an offense which minimizes individualism and long shooting.



The accompanying diagrams and explanations will give some idea of our method of attack against a man-for-man defense. We use two basic formations. The first of these is shown in **Diagram 1**. We number the boys on the team according to the spot they play, and each spot calls for a boy, who has certain specific qualifications. Number 5 must be a good ball handler, a fair long shot, and be able to direct the team play. Number 4 should have a good left hand, and be able to break fast for the basket. Number 3 should have the same qualifications except that most of his shots are with his right hand. Numbers 1 and 2 are usually our tallest men and should be able to pivot, pass off, and shoot short shots. All of the boys with the exception of Number 5 line up facing away from the basket. At the beginning of each play, all players assume their designated spots, but each is required to know the play from all spots. All plays from both of our formations work either right or left, according to the direction of the first pass made by Number 5.

Diagram 2 shows one of the plays we have used with a great deal of success. Number 5 passes to Number 3, who passes to Number 4 cutting for a left handed crip shot. Most of the scoring on the play is dependent upon outbreaking the first defensive man. However, Number 4 may pass off to Number 1 who breaks for the opposite side of the basket. If the original breaker (Number 4) fails to get in the clear, each man assumes a new spot, shown in **Diagram 3** and then the original play is repeated. After we have made this switch once or twice, almost without fail, we break a man loose under the basket.

Another play which has scored many points is illustrated in **Diagram 4**. Number 5 passes to Number 3 who bounces in a spot pass to

Number 2. Number 4 blocks for Number 5, who breaks in for a bunny on the right side of the basket. On this play Number 2 has three choices; he may pass to Number 5, pivot and shoot, or pass to Number 3 whose defensive man is blocked by Number 1. If nothing opens up, Number 2 passes out to Number 4, the players get a new spot, and start over. We try to make this adjustment quickly and to get going before the defense can adjust. In addition to this we may send the play thru to the left the second time even though the original play went to the right. Our boys know where they are going; the opponents have to guess.

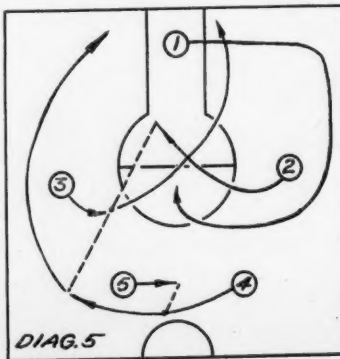
Our second formation is shown thru a play illustrated in **Diagram 5**. Here both guards are out, the forwards are on the sides and the centers move back and forth under the basket. Number 5 passes to Number 4 who comes around behind him. The ball then moves in turn to Number 3 who passes to Number 2 in the inner circle. He has the choice of passing to Number 4 under the basket, to Number 3 coming in on the other side, or to Number 1 who is in the outer circle.

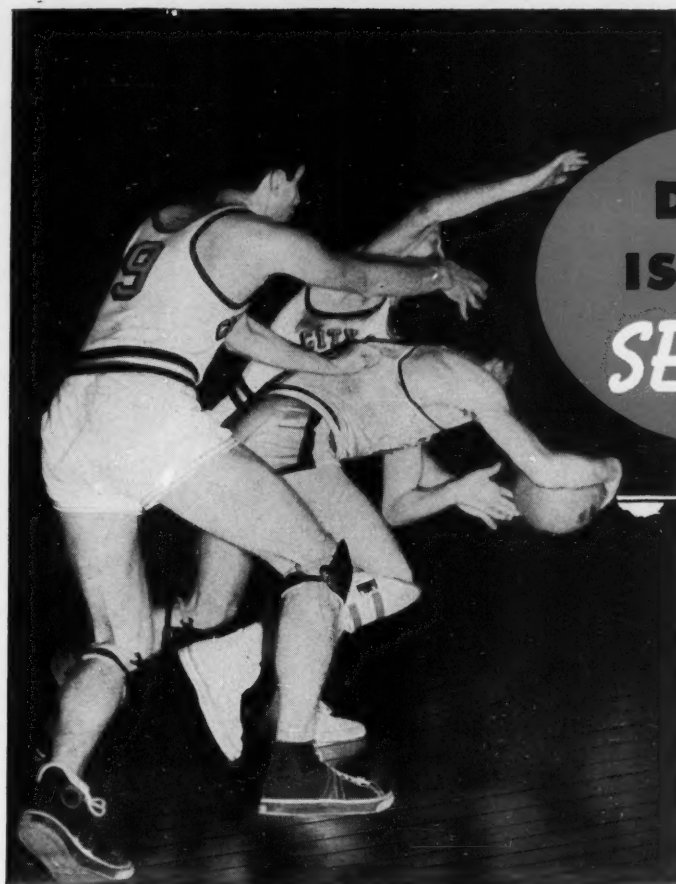
On every play, all five boys are moving, and each play has at least two alternatives. The boys are in good position for rebounds and are constantly breaking for the basket.

Against zone defenses, we use an entirely different scheme of attack, but the basic principles are the same—set plays, with every player having a specific assignment on every play, and someone constantly breaking toward the basket.

Coaching a team in the use of set plays is hard work. It takes hours of drill to perfect the boys in proper timing, and to instill in them the patience to start over when a play goes wrong.

But the proof of the pudding is in the eating. If you are having trouble getting your 40 points per game, try developing a set offense of your own. I can't guarantee it will get your points for you—but in the past, it has helped us to get ours.





DRIBBLING IS SURER ON SEAL-O-SAN

WHEN your gym floor is fast, non-slippery and glare proof, dribbling can be *easily* taught and *quickly* mastered. Dribbling at great speed or with a change of pace and increased speed can only be successful when sure-footing is present. On a Seal-O-San finished floor offensive play is given speed and strength. The specially prepared ingredients in Seal-O-San provide a *flexible surface* for the

flexible sole of the gym shoe, making possible quick starts and stops.

Thus a player can dribble, change direction, feint, pivot and pass with confidence. Once a player gets the friendly "feel" of a Seal-O-San finish, the fear of slipping or skidding is banished.

With floor injuries absent, with reserves at peak strength and your winning combination intact, you'll get the brand of basketball that wins tournaments.

For the 1946 season follow the path taken by more than 5500 top-bracket coaches. Give your team an offense and a defense built on *speed* and *sure-footing*. Put a mop-applied, easily maintained Seal-O-San finish on your gym floor—*now*—and see your team "click" like champions.

NEW BASKETBALL DIGEST

This completely new edition of the Seal-O-San Basketball Coaches Digest will be treasured by every coach in the country. It contains photos, diagrams, articles and suggestions on **Offense, Defense and Fundamentals**—written by America's leading coaches. Send for your free copy—today.



The Huntington Laboratories, Inc.
Huntington, Indiana

Please send me a free copy of the new Seal-O-San Basketball Coaches Digest.

Coach _____

School _____

City _____

State _____

HUNTINGTON LABORATORIES INC
DENVER HUNTINGTON, INDIANA TORONTO

SEAL-O-SAN

SEAL AND FINISH FOR GYMNASIUM FLOORS

ASK ABOUT THE DERMA-SAN CONTROL SYSTEM FOR REMOVING THE MENACE OF ATHLETE'S FOOT. IT'S SIMPLE, DIRECT, SURE.



A good
personal
appearance
helps you
succeed!

MUSTA
The Style Center of the South



Cafeteria scene at Gainesville High School

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS, by H. C. Martin

(Continued from page 7)

The curriculum is organized also with the thought in mind that we are living in an extremely dynamic society, and that the school has a definite responsibility in the elevation and direction of social changes. Gainesville High School is concerned with much more than teaching subject matter. There are many activities deliberately planned to encourage and guide the students in attaining a sympathetic, open-minded attitude toward these social changes.

Perhaps the items of most common interest in the curriculum are "The Trumpeteer" and "The Radiator." The former is the school paper which is published by the students, bi-monthly. It provides a great stimulation for creative thinking, and all students are encouraged to participate in its publication through the student editor and his staff. The latter is the student yearbook. This book is published by the senior class each year, and they take a great deal of pride in publishing it.

Other activities of importance include clubs, home rooms and weekly radio programs. The club program is under faculty supervision entirely. Students gather together once each week for their various club activities. The home room organization is carried on under the home room teachers. During an activity period each day the students have an opportunity to carry on their room projects. Station W.G.G.A., Gainesville's popular radio station, has set

up a broadcasting studio in the high school building, donating the equipment for school use exclusively. A regular fifteen-minute program is presented by the students, under faculty supervision, each Thursday morning. This program is very popular with the students, as each program is broadcast throughout the entire high school. The surrounding communities enjoy these programs as well, because they feel a keen interest in the activities of the school. The assembly programs are also broadcast on special occasions.

The recreational program of the entire community is operated through the Gainesville High School. The faculty of the High School are planning year-round activities with one-third of them on active duty each summer, one-third on vacation and the other third working toward higher degrees. This program provides for the youth a weekly "Open House," which is held in the high school gymnasium. Fathers and mothers attend these programs which are planned by the students under faculty supervision. The students also enjoy the "pep meetings" held in preparation for the athletic events. These meetings, carried on under student leadership, prove a great stimulus to the general school morale. The annual Halloween Carnival is one of the outstanding events of the year. Vandalism has been eliminated under a planned program of Halloween activity. All other special days are planned for through faculty committees and students. The summer program will

(Continued on page 36)

SOUTHERN COACHES*(Continued from page 21)*

winning spirit instilled by the elder Simons.

On the practice field "Monk" has become known for his insistence on well conditioned players, aggressiveness in combat and his friendliness with all of his players. Simons believes the name "Little Monk," a tag to differentiate him from his father. He is 5 feet, 11 inches in height today and weighs 212 pounds, just a few over his best playing weight back when he was making all the headlines. He is blonde haired, blue eyed and not at all hard on the eyes.

In private life, he is married to one of the most ardent admirers of his high school and college days, Jeanne Wetherall. The Simons' have two youngsters to continue the Simons' tradition. Oldest is "Chip-monk," really Claude Simons III who is now six and himself a frequent visitor to practice sessions. Stanley "Sandy" Simons, aged 2, is the youngest football hopeful. According to the genial Mrs. Simons,

"Monk" spends his Sundays in typical American fashion, either in his garden or at the park when he takes his youngsters for an outing. He is a lover of golf for diversion whenever he can find the time. "Anything in the line of sports is his hobby," says Jeanne.

But "Monk" found very little time for golfing or gardening the past few months, for in his fourth season as Tulane's head man, he braved the toughest nine game schedule ever prepared for a Tulane eleven in 52 years of football. He spends most of his time with the game he loves—football, trying to devise ways and means of sending Tulane's team to greater heights against such foes as Notre Dame, Auburn, Georgia Tech and L.S.U.

FACTORS IN WINNING BASKETBALL*(Continued from page 18)*

and offense are shown in the accompanying diagrams.

Most of my boys play football; therefore, we get started late with our basketball practice. I have about

three weeks spring practice, mostly on fundamentals and drills. Then we spend at least the first week in the fall on reviewing these fundamentals—pivoting, passing, dribbling, shooting and defensive foot work.

I use a shifting man for man defense, dropping back and picking up their respective men on their offensive end of the floor as long as we are ahead, or close. If we get behind, we change to a rushing defense all over the floor and play for hurried passes and interceptions.

We use both the one-handed shot and the set shot. I prefer the one-handed shot from the outer part of the free throw circle in, and the two-handed set shot from there out. This past season I had one boy that was unusually good on the one hand shot, and averaged twelve points per game for twenty-six games.

I contend that you must have at least one good long shot on the team to make any type of offense work. You must pull the defense out before you can get the short ones.

Ageless Loveliness.....

A Claude S. Bennett Diamond, a lifelong joy and pleasure, Your Heritage to future generations... one which will take on richer meaning with the passing of the years. Truly a gem to keep alive precious sentiments.

The store where Confidence can be placed without hesitancy... is the store where there is No Substitute for Quality.

Diamond rings from \$60
Wedding rings from \$12
Prices include 20% Federal tax



\$24.50
Tax Inc.

Claude S. Bennett
INC.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
The Prosthesis Jeweler
NO IMITATIONS
ATLANTA

THE BRIDE'S GIFT
TO THE GROOM
His Only Permanent
Possession to mark the
eventful day—a token
of love and eternal de-
votion.

TOM SLATE ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT COMPANY

592 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.

ATLANTA, GA.

◆
Complete Line of

- RAWLINGS
- SPALDING
- REACH
Wright & Ditson
- VOIT
- BROOKS SHOES

and many other lines of
Athletic Equipment

◆
Tennis and Badminton
Expert Restrunging by

A. P. JETTE

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,

By H. C. Martin

(Continued from page 34)

include swimming pools, playgrounds, parties and a city-wide sports program.

The guidance program and the student council organization work together closely. It is thought that adequate guidance is one of the most important aspects of the curriculum. An annual testing program is carried out, and the results are carefully tabulated on each student. A unified guidance program with the elementary schools and the high school cooperating very closely is in operation. This program is handled through a central committee. The attendance record of Gainesville High School furnishes gratifying proof of the effectiveness of its guidance program.

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS,

by C. J. Cheves

(Continued from page 6)

Gainesville, until 1892, was served by private schools. At that time the charter to the city was amended, creating a public school system which was originally housed in one building. Since that time, the system has grown to its present size and is housed in two grammar schools and one high school for whites, and one building for negroes. The high school has an enrollment of 466 and a faculty of sixteen. Since 1922 the school has been a member of the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

The school system is governed by a board composed of eleven men, three being appointed from each of three wards, one from the city at large with the mayor of the city serving ex-officio. The members of the board serving at present are: A. C. Wheeler, chairman; C. R. Friereson, vice-chairman and treasurer; F. G. Kimsey, J. H. Harris, V. L. Byrd, Walton Jackson, H. C. Hosch, A. J. Hulsey, C. J. Romberg, E. D. Kenyon and George H. Ashford,

Mayor. C. J. Cheves, superintendent, serves as secretary of the board.

Gainesville boys and girls do an excellent job of being good, normal people. They did a great job during the war, buying and selling stamps and bonds, collecting tin cans, scrap metal and paper, while the record of those entering military service indicates that they did a great job wherever they were sent. Those in school now are carrying on a vigorous program in their studies, their school activities and their athletic program.

GIRLS' PHYSICAL EDUCATION

(Continued from page 9)

to say that these characteristics excel among the typical Gainesville High School girl.

On Friday the scene changes from week to week from running the obstacle course to marching, folk dances, relays, track and field events to frequent hikes, particularly in the fall and spring of the year. Whenever the weather permits you'll find us outside on the athletic field. Once during each six weeks period Physical Fitness and Achievement tests are given to determine the progress made by each girl.

Before you leave us we'd like to make a few remarks about our intramural activities. Each girl in high school participates in this program in which tournaments and contests are held during the year to determine the class champions of each sport. These sports include basketball, volleyball, and track and field events. Basketball holds its own on the interscholastic list. A plan is being made to expand our program when more equipment is available.

It is our final aim in all girls' physical education work to promote a spirit of cooperation and good sportsmanship on the part of each individual, and to contribute our part toward developing "sound minds in sound bodies."

SOUTHERN SCHOOLS is a monthly feature of SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE. The invitation to be included in this series is extended to any southern high school or college. They will be scheduled in the order in which the requests are received. To schedule your school for this feature, write SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE, 751 Park Drive, N. E., Atlanta, Georgia.

What MAKES A CHAMPION?

the finest performance ...
under all playing conditions over
the longest period of time.

VOIT

7 SCORING POINTS

- V Official size, weight, shape
- V No seams, no flat spots
- V Completely waterproof
- V Firm grip—easiest to handle
- V Best on any playing surface
- V All weather playability
- V The longest wearing ball made

THE BEST DEALERS ARE VOIT DEALERS
1800 E. 23th St. Los Angeles 11 • 180 No. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.

AMERICA'S FINEST BALL • THE
VOIT
ORIGINALS OF RUBBER COVERED ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

MEMBER
ATHLETIC
INSTITUTE

GIRLS' BASKETBALL*(Continued from page 13)*

the ball to the forward and then cover. It is up to the forward to fake her guard out of position and go the basket for a shot or shoot over the guard by getting her off the floor, and while she is going down, the forward goes up with a two-handed push shot overhead.

Diagram 4 will give our basic set-up from the time the official tosses the ball until the ball has been worked under the basket. The same set-up may be used when the guard brings the ball into the front court

to the forward. The play can start from anywhere on the line. This is an inside screen.

A passes ball to **B** as she breaks fast to center of floor, after faking with right foot and body toward side-line. **B** then takes a dribble to relax and moves in a passing position, using a hook pass to **C**, who has taken two steps toward center and then reversed her field and moved into the free throw line to become a playmaker. **A**, after making the pass to **B**, goes down the floor fast to screen from the inside and send the guard covering **B** out-

side. **B**, after passing to **C**, breaks by **C** to go under for a crisp shot. If **B** is picked up by another guard, **C** is in a good position to screen for **B**. If **C**'s guard should slide over to take **B**, then **C** would fake to **B** and turn and go under for the shot. There are a hundred or more variations on this set-up. **C** can take the pass from **A**, with **B** becoming the playmaker and then either **A** or **C** can take the pass from **B** and move into a figure 8. I will admit it will take time to get this offense going, as it was late in January last year before we were able to use it effectively; however, it came along just in time for our tournaments.

Diagram 5 will give you our defense once our opponents are in a shooting position. We work with the idea that our opponents will get a shot at the basket but will be so difficult they cannot make it.

In this defense we shift all guards with the ball, keeping the triangle at all times with one then the other becoming the point. Once we gain possession of the ball, every guard breaks to the side of the floor where the ball has been taken. We always take the ball up the sideline, rather than down the center. A bounce pass is used often in taking it up the floor.

Offense

Our offense is a screening offense; however, few coaches use the screening attack on the assumption that the assignments are too difficult for the ordinary type of materials. Any satisfactory set-play system depends upon the execution of the fundamentals of passing, shooting, dribbling and ball handling, with the actual system involving cutting and timing as the main factors.

All systems of play which involve crossing the basketball court by the players in any positions have screening potentialities, since such tactics are employed in the hope that defensive men will come together, or will take a longer path than the offensive men in going around the screeners. In girls basketball, your offense consists of three players, but they can do a good job with the proper amount of time given. A sound screening attack revolves around the proper teaching in the fundamentals of the screen.

Defense

Our defense is set up from the time we lose the ball, if we miss our shot and the opponent rebounds. The forwards hawk the ball and pick up the players nearest them. This continues until the ball has

BROOKS

Safety FOOTBALL SHOES

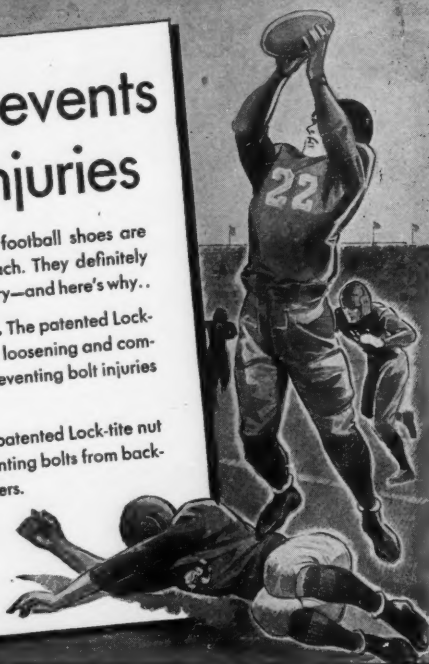
WITH PATENTED LOCK-TITE NUTS AND WASHERS

Positively Prevents Football Injuries

These scientifically constructed football shoes are a boon to both player and coach. They definitely reduce the danger of player injury—and here's why..

The Cleats Cannot Come Off. The patented Lock-tite washer prevents cleats from loosening and coming off during play—thereby preventing bolt injuries caused by lost cleats.

Bolts Cannot Back Up. The patented Lock-tite nut will not loosen—thereby preventing bolts from backing up and causing foot blisters.

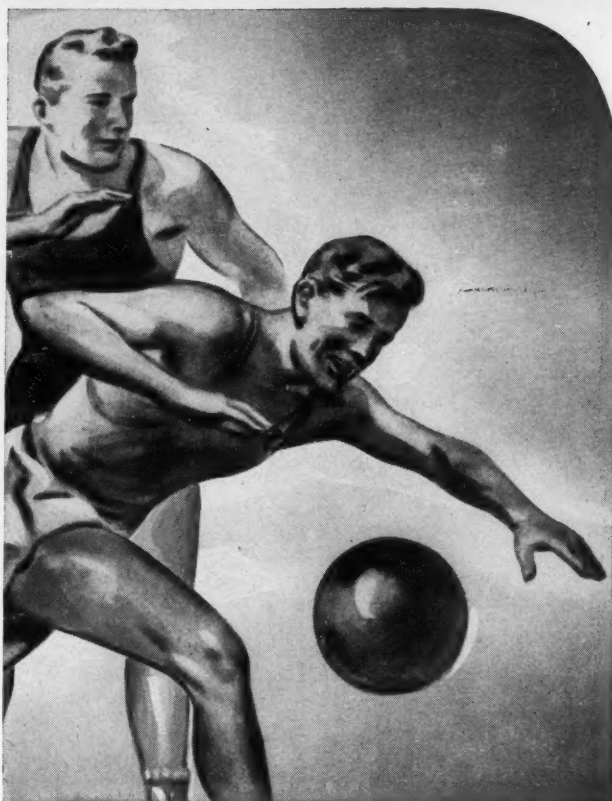


BROOKS

SHOE MANUFACTURING COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA 39, U. S. A.

MANUFACTURERS OF THE FINEST
LEATHER TOP BASKETBALL SHOESOrders accepted through
Dealers Only



SAY *O'Shea*

When you want the finest in styling, in needlework, in serviceability—in basketball uniforms, football uniforms, award sweaters, jackets, warm-up apparel, say "O'Shea." It's a signal your dealer understands—a play that always scores high for the wearer. O'Shea Knitting Mills, Division Wilson Sporting Goods Co., Corner Elm & Franklin Sts., Chicago 10, Ill.

O'Shea

ATHLETIC WEAR

Basketball Uniforms • Football Uniforms
Award Sweaters • Jackets • Warm-up Apparel

been passed into our back court. We have two guards come up to the line, if only one forward comes to the line. Then we bring one to the line, with the second moving into a position to intercept a pass if made to anyone except the one on the line. We always keep our guard on the inside of the forward on the line, as our guard can then shift between the forward and the basket. When the opposing forwards have good possession of the ball and have moved it down to the free throw circle, or in shooting position, we shift into a zone defense. This zone defense is in the shape of a triangle.

Our Playing Season

We open our season around December 5. We scrimmage very little during the season, as we play two games a week and this enables us to find the weak spots in our offense and defense. The manager always sits next to me and keeps a running play of the game, along with comments I give her regarding our mistakes and the do's and don'ts of the game. We have two blackboard lectures a week, with Monday night being used for taking up our mistakes of Friday night and planning our offense and defense. Then

Thursday night we take up the mistakes of Tuesday night, going over the offense and defense of the team we play on Friday night and planning our offense and defense. I try to scout all of our opponents before I play them. Our season ends around February 15 with our District Tournament starting about that time. To be able to go all the way, you must win the District, the Sectional and West Tennessee Tournament. We were defeated, 36-35, in the West Tennessee last year.

BASKETBALL IN 1946

(Continued from page 22)

10. As an illustration, the old section on delay of game was a sort of "catch all" which included almost any provision which did not seem to fit somewhere else in the rules. The new section divides delay situations into those which occur while the clock is not running, and those which occur while the clock is running but ball is dead. The new rule also contains definite statements concerning rights and limitations in connection with screening.

7. A standard set of signals for

basketball officials has now been adopted. These are to be regarded as the official signals for the entire nation. The signals were adopted after a very careful study of those in use by the various groups and after consideration of the case with which the signals can be given while the official is engaged in his other duties. One of the most significant advantages in the new set of signals is that there can be little chance for the timer to become confused on the question of whether the clock should be stopped for a given act. All signals which involve the stopping of the clock are given with the hand extended above the head. Whenever the official holds his hand directly above his head, whether open or closed, the timer will know that the clock should be stopped. Whenever the official signals an act which does not involve stopping the clock, the signal is given at waist height or at face height. In general, the signals illustrate the act which is involved. Holding is signalled by grasping the wrist and hacking is signalled by a chopping motion of one hand across the opposite forearm. Pushing and charging are signalled by giving the customary pushing motion.

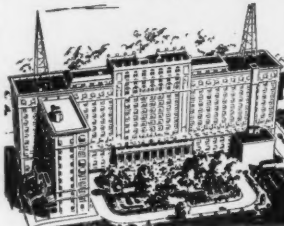
"IT
PAYS
TO
PLAY"

Johnny Lynch's

DUNLAP
SPORTING GOODS CO.
DISTRIBUTORS OF

ATHLETIC GOODS
138 CARONDELET ST.,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Your Headquarters



IN ATLANTA

Make the Biltmore your headquarters when you come to Atlanta. It is conveniently located—only a few minutes walk from Georgia Tech—Grant Field and Rose Bowl.

600 outside rooms, each with bath and circulating ice water . . . popular prices prevail in dining room and coffee shop.

Rates From \$3

ATLANTA BILTMORE

The South's Supreme Hotel



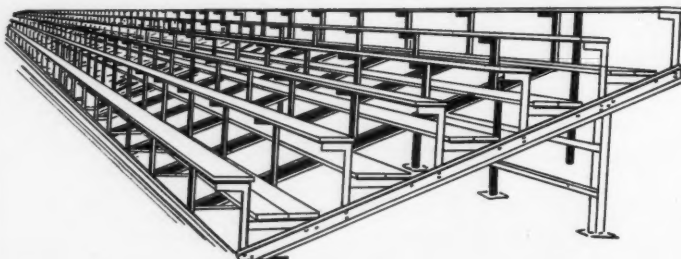
FRANCIS KING PASSES

Announcement is made of the death of Francis King, Vice President, King Sportswear Co., Chicago. Mr. King was a veteran of World War I in which he served in Battery C.—149th Field Artillery of the famous Rainbow Division and served in five major engagements. After being discharged from the Army, in 1919, he joined the O'Shea Knitting Mills. Lived in Atlanta, Georgia, from 1928 to 1938 when he returned to Chicago and joined the King Sportswear Company as Vice President.

Francis King is mourned by his widow, Evelyn Z. King, three sisters and a brother.

Among his many friends who are saddened to learn of his passing are the Sporting Goods Dealers and Athletic Coaches who knew and loved him.

WILLIAMS HIGH GRADE PORTABLE BLEACHER



WANTED: MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS

Now covering Schools, Colleges, to take on additional items. High Grade Portable Bleachers; Grandstands; Ball Parks, Athletic Fields, territories open.

Williams Company

440 E. 102 St. N. Y. 29, N. Y.

LANE BROTHERS

PHOTO NEWS SERVICE

Specializing in Commercial
and Sports Photos

24 Years
Newspaper Experience

311-313 Peachtree Arcade Bldg.

MAin 2513

ATLANTA, GA.

ALL-SOUTHERN PREP*(Continued from page 28)*

ing system. Many of them have turned over the job to others whom they thought better informed on high school sports.

For instance, Zipp Newman, of the Birmingham News, who has served twenty-five years on the board, turned over the Alabama chairmanship to Benny Marshall, assistant sports editor, because it is Marshall's job to follow scholastic sports.

Jack Proctor, sports editor of the Galveston, Texas, News will handle Texas, and Harry O. Martinez, sports editor of the New Orleans States, the Louisiana selections. Earl C. Magee, sports editor of the Jackson, Mississippi, Daily News, is Mississippi chairman, while Fred Russell of the Nashville Banner appointed his scholastic sports man, Edgar Allen, as chairman. In Georgia Joe Livingston of the Atlanta Journal will handle the reins and Earl Ruby, sports editor of the Louisville Courier-Journal will head the Kentucky group. Florida selections will be handled by Woody Thompson of the Miami Herald.

In the meantime, ballots are being printed and will go out December

1. Selections must be in by December 8, and the All Southern will be announced simultaneously for each

state just before Christmas. It will be carried in the January issue of Southern Coach and Athlete.

A TIMELY CHRISTMAS SUGGESTION

A subscription to SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE makes an ideal gift that will last throughout the year. Ten issues will be monthly reminders of your thoughtfulness. Published monthly September through June—

\$1.00 per year—

SOUTHERN COACH AND ATHLETE
751 Park Drive, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia

SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE,
751 Park Drive, N. E.,
Atlanta, Georgia.

Please enter my subscription to **SOUTHERN COACH & ATHLETE** for
() one year at \$1.00; () 3 years for \$2.00.

NAME

STREET

CITY STATE

**SPORTING
GOODS**

We carry the best known
lines in athletic goods—

**GOLDSMITH, WILSON,
KING, SPOTBILT, RIDDELL,
CONVERSE, SAND, AND
MANY OTHERS.**

Reeder & McGaughey, Inc.

52 Broad Street, N.W.
ATLANTA, GA.



It's
YOUR GAME
protect it always

Limit your bag of game to the laws set forth by your state government and cooperate with your wild life commission in every way to conserve this valuable asset . . . you and you alone can protect it.

Procure your Hunting License from us...and select your sports equipment from the South's Largest Sporting Goods Dealer. MAIN 7137

★ Walco Sporting Goods Co.

PRYOR STREET AT AUBURN AVENUE...ATLANTA



BASKETBALL SIGNALS

(Continued from page 24)

finger extended until it points to the out of bounds spot. This is followed by pointing to the basket of the team to whom the ball is awarded. Official will also designate the player who is to throw the ball in. During the throw-in, he will count silently to determine whether the five-second limitation is being exceeded. He may choose to use the extended index finger to tick off the seconds. When ball crosses plane of the boundary, he will give the chopping motion to indicate time-in.

ILLUSTRATION 13: When a player travels, including not coming to a stop in two counts, lifting the pivot foot too soon in starting a dribble or dragging the pivot foot, Official signals

the infraction by giving the general violation signal followed by a rotation of the fists or open hands at waist height. He will usually give this rotating signal after he has pointed to the out of bounds spot and to the basket of the offended team.

ILLUSTRATION 14: When a player makes a second dribble or makes more than one air dribble he should signal the infraction by giving the general violation signal followed by a batting motion of the hand below waist level.

ILLUSTRATION 15: For violation of the 3-second lane rule, the Official will give the general violation signal but with three fingers extended. The sweeping motion of the hand will end with the three fingers pointing to the out of bounds spot. This will be followed by pointing to the basket of the offended team.

(FROM NATIONAL FEDERATION OFFICE)

MANUAL FOR TIMERS

(Continued from page 26)

whether ball was in flight on a try when time was up in case signal did not sound or was not heard by Official, or whether a foul was before or after time expired.

Timing Information

For Game Timer:

High School quarters are 8 minutes. College halves are 20 minutes.

Extra period is: For college—5 min; for H. S.—3 min., except when shortened by "sudden death" score.

For Checking Timer:

Intermission between quarters, before extra periods and in middle of 2nd and 4th quarters is 2 minutes. Length of a charged time-out is one minute. Time allowed for removing injured or disqualified player is one minute. Time limit for completing substitution is 30 second after time-out watch is started.

If substitute replaces injured or disqualified player, 30 seconds are allowed plus the one minute for removal.

Intermission between high school halves is 10 minutes—between college halves is 15 minutes.

When it is time for play to start, signal Official.
H-L-P

Equipment

MANUAL FOR BASKETBALL SCORERS

Scorebook, pencils, signalling device, convenient table, line-up sheet, substitute slips.

Note: These slips, supplied to each coach before game, should give name and number of each substitute. Substitute leaves his slip at Scorer's table and presents to Official the slip for player he is to replace. Official hands slip to player who is leaving.

Before the Game:

Provide sheet for coaches to submit line-up and all substitutes at least two minutes before game time. Do not permit changes in line-up before game starts unless there is injury or emergency.

Report to Referee if line-up and list is not submitted on time.

As play is about to start check the 5 players who appear to be ready to start and notify Referee of any discrepancy. It is not necessary to wait until ball is tossed.

Before the Second Half:

Be at the table when the players return.

Check starting players and report to Official if a new player is starting without reporting to you.

Communication With Officials

Notify Nearer Official When:

1. Team has 5 charged time-outs.
2. Player is charged his 5th personal foul.
3. Ball is dead, if there is a score dispute or doubt about Official's decision.
4. Ball is dead or in control of offending team if player is discovered who has not reported or who has changed his number without reporting it or who is illegally in game.
5. Ball is dead after 4 min. of 4th quarter (16 min. of 2nd half of college game) and after 4 min. of 2nd quarter when there has not been a charged time-out. Signal sharply because ball remains dead for mid-period intermission and Timer stops his watch with the signal.

Official signals number of free throws by standing in lane with fingers held at side. The number indicates how many free throws remain.

He will indicate foul and the player who fouled. It is personal unless followed by T sign.

Scoring

Become familiar with your scorebook.

Use: P for personal foul

T for technical foul

2 for each field goal

O for a free throw attempt and x inside the zero if successful.

C for waived choice (complete the O if not waived)

Have running score available at all times and check scoreboard often.

List number of charged time-outs.

Points scored in wrong basket are not credited to any player but are credited to team in a footnote. Points awarded for illegally touching ball or basket are credited to the thrower. When a live ball goes in basket, the last player who touched it causes it to go there.

Substitutions

When a substitute reports, signal as soon as ball is dead.

Allow substitute to go on court only when Official beckons.

Do not signal after ball has been placed at the disposal of a free thrower. On a multiple throw or throw for a double foul, a substitution may be made between throws. If thrower is to be replaced, be sure that it is permissible for another player to attempt that particular throw.

Question: May scorer signal for a substitution when ball is in possession of substitute's team but not dead? **Ans.—**No.

Miscellaneous

Do not guess at Official's decision. If there is doubt about data which must appear in your book consult nearer Official as soon as ball is dead.

Situation: A Tie Game score is 20-20:

- (1) The first (or subsequent) extra period ends A21—B20. **Ruling:** Team A is the winner.
- (2) First extra period ends A21—B21 and in second extra period A scores one point. **Ruling:** This second point does not immediately end game.
- (3) In second extra period a double foul occurs and both free throws are made, leaving score tied.

Ruling: One additional point may end game.
H-L-P

ANOTHER SMASH HIT!

"I'LL TRY ANYTHING TWICE"

By

FRED RUSSELL

(Author of the best-seller, "I'll Go Quietly")

The sports editor of the Nashville Banner is out with another bell ringer, a collection of humor and anecdotes, with an introduction by Henry Mc-Lemore. It's new copy rich with the same verve, warmth, and engaging wackiness that made "I'll Go Quietly" a natural. On sale now at all book-stores and the NASHVILLE BANNER, or will be mailed anywhere in the world upon receipt of \$1.04 at Banner Sports-Readers Service, 1100 Broad Street, Nashville 1, Tennessee.

AN ALL STAR SELECTION

By Coaches from Coast to Coast

- ★ Riddell Shoes
- ★ Riddell Basketballs
- ★ Riddell Helmets
- ★ Riddell Footballs



RIDDELL

THE HOUSE OF QUALITY and SERVICE



1259 N. Wood Street

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

An Investment in **SECURITY**



When your equipment is in the IVORY SYSTEM Shops an All-Coverage Blanket Policy of one million dollars spells financial security against loss or damage from any cause whatsoever. We use no combustible or inflammable cleansing solvents, and our lacquer spray room is a model of safety. Four different groups of safety engineers pay unexpected visits to our Shops, and things have to be right—no smoking. The

A.D.T. provides us with watchman service during every non-working hour—and these watchmen are checked like clockwork.

Hundreds of Coaches and Athletic Directors have visited our Shops and have marveled at the spic and span conditions, and the efficient manner in which their reconditioning work is done. The IVORY SYSTEM is truly a safe place for your valuable Athletic Equipment.

Frankly, we believe it is the duty of a Coach or Athletic Director to know something about the conditions under which his school's equipment is stored and safeguarded when he sends it away to be reconditioned.

Ivory System
RECONDITIONERS
OF ATHLETIC
EQUIPMENT
PEABODY, MASSACHUSETTS

11/2/3